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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

RESULT OF THE DERBY.

THE FAVOURITE UNPLACED.

London, June 2.

The Derby resulted as follows:

Spion Kop (O'Neill)	1.
Archais (Bellhouse)	2.
Orpheus (Leach)	3.
Marshall Neil (Hulme)	0.
Polamatis (Burns)	0.
Poltava (H. Jones)	0.
Tetratema (Carstairs)	0.
Torelore (V. Smyth)	0.
Paladin (—)	0.
Morganatic Marriage (W. Earl)	0.
Abbots Trace (Donoghue)	0.
Allenby (Slade)	0.
Attilus (Saxby)	0.
Daylight Patrol (Childs)	0.
Dynamo (Robbins)	0.
Ho Goes (F. Templeman)	0.
Kerasos (Shatwaj)	0.
Sarchedon (—)	0.
Tredennord (—)	0.

The winner ran at 100 to 6; Archais, which was second favourite, at 10 to 1; and Orpheus at 50 to 1. Tetratema, the favourite, ran at 9 to 4, but was unplaced.

THE RACE DESCRIBED.

On settling down, Abbots Trace led from Tetratema, Sarchedon, Spion Kop, Archais and Orpheus, with Torelore last. Rounding Tattenham Corner, Abbots Trace still led, being pursued by Tetratema, Archais, Spion Kop and Orpheus. Close home, Spion Kop was in front and won easily by two lengths, there being a length and a half between second and third. Abbots Trace fell when a hundred yards from home. Sarchedon was fourth.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN BLACK SEA.

ENGAGED ON PRECAUTIONARY WORK.

London, June 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Mackenzie Wood, Mr. Walter Long stated that British warships were protecting the sea communications to the Crimea until an armistice has been arranged between General Wrangel's Army and Soviet Russia. Negotiations would begin shortly. The warships were intended to prevent a Bolshevik attack along the Black Sea coast road to Batum and to support the garrison at Batum.

Replying to Mr. Hogg, Mr. Long denied that Britain was warring against Soviet Russia. The Admiralty were strictly carrying out the policy laid down by the Premier in the House of Commons and was only taking ordinary precautionary measures in the Black Sea, necessitated by the policy of the Allies.

COAL EXPORTS.

WHAT THE LIMIT MAY BE.

London, June 1.

It is stated that the export of coal henceforth will be limited to 1,700,000 tons monthly, or 20,000,000 tons yearly, as compared with 73,500,000 tons exported in 1913.

Coal exporters declare that the restriction will mean sacrificing cargo, which will increase homeward freights detrimentally, affect the rates of exchange and drive up home prices. On the other hand, the whole policy of the Government is to meet the needs of the home consumer, on the ground that the first consideration is to keep home industries going so that manufactured goods can ultimately fill cargo space hitherto occupied by export coal.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

THE COST TO GERMANY.

London, May 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Davison regarding the amount paid by Germany in connection with the Army of Occupation, Mr. Baldwin said that approximately £4,000,000 had already been paid in local currency for the use of occupying forces. The balance of the British claim to May 31 approximated £45,000,000 to which it was estimated that £2,500,000 would be added in respect of the rest of 1920-1. The question of payment rested with the Reparations Commission.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PORTSMOUTH CONFERENCE CONCLUDES.

London, June 1.

The Portsmouth Conference on International Law closed to-day, after appointing a Committee to report on methods whereby international co-operation for common economic, social and legal objects can be extended under the League of Nations. The Conference of 1921 will be held at the Hague and the Conference of 1922 at Buenos Aires.

CONFERENCE OF ENTOMOLOGISTS.

London, June 1.

Representative entomologists from all parts of the Empire have assembled for a Conference in Burlington House. They were welcomed by Lord Harcourt, as Chairman of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology. The subjects for discussion include legislation re-

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

FIRST ARCHBISHOP OF WALES.

THE ENTHRONEMENT CEREMONY.

London, June 1.

The enthronement of the Bishop of St. Asaph as first Archbishop of Wales was conducted this morning. There was a great gathering of Welshmen of all denominations. Prince Arthur represented the Royal Family and Mr. Lloyd George was present. The installation was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who in a speech deplored the severance of the Welsh Church.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Omaha, Nebraska, May 31.

Colonel Jordan, Chief Constructor of the Air Mail Service, states that within two years Omaha will become the base depot for 500 air mail planes, each immediately convertible into a fighting plane. He predicts that within a year mail will be transported from coast to coast in 36 hours.

AN AUTHOR'S ESTATE.

New York, May 31.

The late W. D. Howells, author, left \$165,000.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ROMANIAN CROWN PRINCE.

TO ATTEND BIRTHDAY BALL AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, June 2.

The Crown Prince of Rumania and his suite arrive here to-morrow (Thursday) on board the Madras. The official landing will take place at Johnston's Pier. His Royal Highness will attend the King's Birthday ball at Government House in the evening.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

INJUNCTION AGAINST WU TING-FANG.

Shanghai, June 2.

A permanent injunction issued by the British Assessor, Mr. Blackburn, in the Mixed Court, enjoins Dr. Wu Ting-fang from removing any part of the \$2,000,000 of the Southern Government funds deposited in Shanghai Banks. It says: "We will have nothing to do with disputes of any Government or political parties in China and refuse to allow this Court to be used for the settlement of any such disputes."

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

AERIAL SMUGGLING.

Peking, June 2.

An amendment has been made in the law which provides a penalty for smugglers by aircraft.

THE PRESIDENT'S THREAT.

Peking, June 2.

The President has declared that if Tuan Chi-jui takes an Army to the South, thus obstructing peace, he will resign the Presidency.

FACTORY WORKING HOURS.

A BOMBAY MEMORIAL.

Bombay, 7th May.—On the question of reducing the hours of factory labour in India, the Bombay Millowners' Association sent a memorial on the 27th March to the Viceroy in pursuance of the undertaking given to the mill operatives when they were on strike in January last. In the memorial the Association referred to Articles 10 and 19 of the Draft Convention and recommendations adopted by the Washington International Labour Conference in reference to labour in textile industries in India; and assuming that the Convention will be ratified sooner or later they declare that it is to the interest, both of capital and labour in India, in so far as labour is employed in industries covered by the Indian Factories Act, that a ten-hour day or a sixty-hour week, as recommended by the International Labour Conference at Washington, should be adopted for the whole of India at the earliest possible date and section

28 of the Indian Factories Act should be amended by Government accordingly. They further point out that some of the mills in Bombay have introduced the practice of working two shifts a day of from 8 to 10 hours each consequent upon the reduction of working hours from 12 to 10 hours a day. They submit that so long as accommodation available in Bombay for housing additional labour required to work two shifts a day is so totally inadequate as at present, the practice of working two shifts a day constitutes a serious menace and danger to the health of the city. In view of the fact that under the existing Factories Act the Local Government has no power to refuse application by a mill to work more than one shift a day, the Association strongly urges the necessity of so amending the Factories Act that Local Governments may be empowered to refuse an application by a textile mill for permission to work more than one shift a day, if in their opinion such refusal is necessary for desirable owing to the lack of housing accommodation for the additional labour required.

FIRE.

DAMAGE TOTALS \$5,000.

A call received at 5.30 this morning brought the Fire Brigade to Wing Lok Street where a serious fire was in progress, originating on the top floor of No. 50. The cause of the outbreak is not known, though it is possible that the fire may have started amongst a quantity of dried herbs stored in the building. The prompt attention of the firemen prevented the fire from spreading to the adjoining houses, though a large proportion of the damage resulted from water rather than by fire. The floor involved is well covered by insurance to the extent of \$5,000. The total damage caused by the outbreak is estimated at \$5,000.

MERCHANT MARINE.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

Captain R. Robertson, of the Kiukiang, is on leave.

Captain J. O'Droney, from reserve, has gone master, Kiukiang.

Captain J. S. DeWolf, of the Chenan, is on leave.

Captain P. R. Purlow, from leave, has gone master, Chenan.

Mr. G. L. Phillips, chief officer, Sinking, is on reserve.

Mr. M. Mackay, third engineer, Chekiang, has gone supernumerary second engineer, Chekiang.

Mr. H. P. Jensen, chief officer, Tungwo, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Kutwo.

Captain H. T. S. Fellow, from leave, has gone master, Changwo.

Captain E. B. Smith, of the Changwo, has gone master, Tungwo.

Mr. H. C. Atkinson, acting master, Tungwo, is on reserve.

Mr. A. R. D. S. Smith has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Kutwo.

Mr. H. C. Anderson has been appointed third engineer, Hsintah.

Mr. L. A. Muir has been appointed second officer, Hanamet.

Shipping and Engineering.

CENTENARIES OF 120.

SOME NOTEWORTHY NOTES.

The two most noteworthy centenaries of this year are those of the birth of William T. Sherman on February 8, 1829, and the death of Daniel Boone on September 26, 1820. Of all the persons whose names grace the panels of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, these are the only ones whose birth or death occurred in 1820. Sherman is one of five full generals of whom the United States is proud to boast. The deeds of Boone, who emigrated to Missouri, then in Spanish possession, are known to every schoolboy.

On February 15, 1820, Susan B. Anthony was born. The work begun by her will be consummated in the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution. On March 22, 1820, Stephen Decatur was killed in a duel with James Barron. Only a few years before he had forced the Dey of Algiers to renounce tribute from the United States.

In England, on April 27, 1820, was born the synthetic philosopher, Herbert Spencer. At Florence in May, 1820, was born the famous nurse, Florence Nightingale. In Ireland, on August 21, 1820, occurred the birth of the distinguished physicist, John Tyndall. In Sweden, on October 6, 1820, Jenny Lind, the famous singer, first saw the light.

Memorable events one, two, and three centuries ago from this year are Mayflower in 1620, the South Sea Bubble, which collapsed in 1720, causing distress throughout England, and the Minnesota Conference of 1820.

NEW COMMODORE ARRIVES.

Commodore Gurner, R.N., arrived here last night on the Kermadec.

Commodore Gurner, Mrs. and Miss Gurner leave to-morrow morning by H. M. S. Professor.

"HOW TO NAVIGATE THE AIR."

FORECASTS 60 YEARS AGO.

"Vespertilio" wrote a letter to The Times in 1859. It was published September 30 in that year. It filled a column and a half of the paper, and it was entitled "How to Navigate the Air."

I am afraid "Vespertilio" was inclined to pessimism. He complains that the sight of a couple of balloons suspended over the city during the London season indicated no progress in aeronautics; on the contrary, he was convinced that it was "the surest of all signs that we are standing absolutely still in the science of aerial navigation." He was convinced, too, that there was no future at all for aircraft lighter than air, and "We may depend upon it," he wrote, "that if we are ever destined to navigate the air it will be by a strict adherence to the principle and a close imitation of the means which have been designed by the Creator for effecting the same purpose in flying animals."

Hardly the writer had evidently studied long and patiently. He wrote with knowledge of their build and wing equipment. He wanted to experiment with a machine that might produce aerial movement as it is produced by the wings of birds, and his pen turned from discussion to prophecy:—"I have very little hope that until a lighter motive power than steam is discovered aerial navigation will be accomplished. . . . I have no hope that any steam engine can be made so light and so powerful as to work wings capable of lifting its own weight. Part of the weight might be taken off by a balloon, he thought. So "Vespertilio," having begun by believing there was no future for balloons, and in doubting the ability of a steam-driven machine fitted with wings to raise itself, brought the former to the help of the latter and designed a dirigible. Reading his letter to-day, one feels that he was a man who saw in a glass darkly. But he was tremendously in earnest.

The following day "Vespertilio" was violently assailed in The Times by "L. Morris." But he, in his last paragraph, agreed with the prophetic contention of the writer of "How to Navigate the Air," and with everybody else who has thought since of aviation. He said, "The problem of aerial navigation will be easily solved whenever the progress of science shall place us in command of a motive power considerably lighter in proportion to its capacities than any steam engine that can be constructed, and not till then."

One rarely realises quite how much is implied by the little word "petrol."

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, May 20.—A statement emanating from reliable sources says that in view of the possibility of Britain being embroiled in any war which might break out between Japan and America, the British and the Japanese Foreign Offices are considering a revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in a manner which will assure British interests in such an event. It is expected that in the revised Alliance the contracting parties will declare that they will refrain from declaring war on countries with which Britain has



H. M. KING GEORGE.

who celebrates his 55th birthday to-day.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

TO-DAY'S CELEBRATIONS.

In honour of the birthday of His Majesty the King, who is to-day 55 years old, the day is being observed as a Public Holiday in Hongkong. Men-of-war, and merchantmen in port dressed ship for the occasion, whilst most business houses, as well as numerous private residences, the Union Jack and the Red Ensign are being flown.

There was to have been an imposing naval and military review at Happy Valley this morning, but on account of the recent heavy rains making a march past impossible, this has had to be postponed until Saturday morning. Happily, the weather to-day is fine and clear, in direct contrast to the conditions which have been prevailing for the past few days, and as a consequence there should be large crowds at Repulse Bay this afternoon to witness the seaplane flights, an additional attraction being that many residents will be given their first opportunity of "going up." In preparation of this aerial display, five of Captain Ricou's machines were due to arrive from Macao this morning. At noon to-day, His Excellency the Governor received at Government House the Consul Body, the members of which were introduced by Mr. Hamel, the Consul General for the Netherlands.

To-night there is to be a big reception and Ball at Government House. The Governor and Lady Stubbs will receive something like 800 guests, and the function promises to be the biggest social event held in Hongkong for several years. The reception begins at 9.15 p.m., whilst the ball will commence at 10 p.m. Supper will be served at 11.30 p.m. Special Peak cars and a late ferry to Kowloon have been arranged, and the function will last till the early hours of the morning.

The thoughts of the whole Colony to-day are of our beloved King, and in common with all parts of the Empire Hongkong hopes that His Majesty may long be spared to continue his beneficent rule.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 11 3/4d.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Reception and Ball at Government House—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Honakong Theatre—8.15, 9.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Honakong Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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AMATEURS.THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3THE IRISH PERIL
IN AMERICA.GOOD RELATIONS
MENACED.Mr. D. T. Curtin, who has just
completed an extensive tour of
the United States and Canada,
writes in the Times:—A remark made to me in 1917
in Dublin has again and again
been refreshed in my memory by
events in America, in every
section of which I have been
travelling since the close of the
war."The fundamental trouble with
Ireland," a leading Irish noble-
man said to me, "is constipation.
The Government have foolishly
stopped emigration because of
the war. Formerly, as the young
men grew up, some 30,000 of
them went away every year,
mostly to America, and we were
rid of them."I wonder whether it ever oc-
curred to that nobleman to in-
quire what these young Irishmen
do when they reach America.
Irish influence is certainly to be
found in the following extracts
from the "platform" of the newly
formed Liberty Party. They will
give an idea of one kind of
campaign going on in America:—The Democratic Party has
abandoned the ideals of American
liberty for which 75,000 American
soldiers died and 360,000 shed
their blood in Europe.It has violated Washington's
farewell address.It has helped England to get
1,200,000 square miles of new
territory and 11,000,000 new
slaves out of American blood and
money.It has helped France to get a
slice of Germany.It has helped Italy to a slice of
Austria.It has helped Japan to get a
slice of China.It has helped England crush
Egypt.It has helped England oppress
Persia.It has saved the British Empire
and has helped British Im-
perialism win supreme power in
the world.It has given the British Empire
six votes to America's one in the
League of Nations.It has agreed to peace without
victory and then crucified Ger-
many.We are opposed to the League
of Nations with or without re-
servations.The Liberty Party demands
that the Congress of the United
States promptly recognize the
Government which has been
established by the people of
Ireland and that Congress de-
mand that the brutal suppression
of the Irish Parliament shall
cease.Most of all this will seem weird.
Most of it is certainly weird. I
would not say that these conten-
tions have the support of the
majority of American Irish. But
neither have they their active
opposition, for the simple reason
that to them, as to most people in
America, the outstanding incon-
vertible fact of the matter ap-
pears to be that the British
Government must employ
physical force to maintain a
system of government with which
the majority of the people of
Ireland are completely out of
sympathy.

EITHER PASSIVE OR HOSTILE.

There are a large number of
Americans of Irish extraction
who would welcome a greater
appreciation of what is excellent
in Great Britain, together with a
closer bond with America, always
provided that the Irish question
could be satisfactorily settled.
Even some of the shoulders
for an "independent republic"
have assured me, when re-
moved from the stimulus of
songs and phrases, that they
would be satisfied with some
such arrangement as the Home
Rule Act of 1914. Under present
conditions, however, almost the
whole of American Ireland will
be either passive towards any
step toward American friendship
for England or actively
oppose it.Well, what will that matter?
it may be asked.
Simply this. Whereas Great
Britain has to reckon with the
opposition of only a few million
discontented Irish in Europe, she
has to deal with 15 million such in
the United States. But even these
are but a mere minority in a
hundred odd millions, you may
feel. True. Nevertheless, the
inhabitants of these islands are
so familiar with the balance of
power in the party system of
government that they will readily
understand how an organizedminority may shape and deter-
mine epoch-making decisions.
This is precisely what has hap-
pened during the past year in the
United States.That the problem may be more
accurately appreciated, I would
remind the reader that the "thirty
thousand" do not remain in the
same relative position as at home.
Particularly do their offspring
rise in the professions and wealth
and power. They are especially
active in politics, and swarm in
Government offices. For example,
when the British ship in which I
have just crossed left port every
one of the five representatives of
the various American depart-
ments through which all pas-
sengers must pass were American.
—Irish.During the peace negotiations
Mr. John O'Kelly, the Sinn Fein
representative at Paris, said that
inasmuch as soft words had failed
to impress President Wilson, the
Irish in America would adopt
harsher methods. They would kill
his Treaty. And they did.

SENATOR LODGE'S INFLUENCE.

The most important person for
them to deal with in this was
Senator Lodge, Chairman of the
Senate Foreign Relations Com-
mittee. His family, transplanted
to America in the early days of
the Massachusetts Colony, is of
old English stock. He grew up
among the most exclusive con-
servative society of Puritan New
England, a society traditionally
out of sympathy with the Irish
influx.To-day tradition is shattered,
owing to the transformation of
the one-time colony of Pilgrim
and Puritan into a State having
one-third of its population of Irish
descent. Its capital, Boston, is
nearly 70 per cent. Irish. A very
wealthy city, it is the centre of
the American wool trade, the
core of the greatest shoe-manu-
facturing district of the country,
and the headquarters of educa-
tion and music. It is Mas-
sachusetts which sends Mr.
Lodge, who lives in a suburb of
Boston, to the United States
Senate.Since the beginning of the
Armistice Ireland's sympathisers
in America have been more po-
litically active than any other
people. Moreover, they know
precisely what they want, which
may seem bewildering to the
English traditional belief that they
do not know what they want in
Ireland. Were the Irish vote in
Massachusetts to go solidly
against Mr. Lodge he would in
all probability be defeated. Con-
sequently, whatever may have
been Senator Lodge's inspiration
in blocking the Treaty, his acts
have coincided almost identically
with the policies laid down by
the Irish defectors. Him they
laud, while President Wilson
they execrate.When Mr. Walsh, the other
Senator from Massachusetts, rose
to defend his opposition to the
Treaty on the basis of his Irish
ancestry, and was attacked by
Senator Williams, of Mississippi,
as an American, he was defended
point-blank by Senator Lodge,
who took another occasion to
utter kind words about the Irish.
To those of us reared in
Massachusetts all this seems up-
side down. And thus do we
witness, in the old Bay State, the
phenomenon of huge Irish
American meetings linking to the
names of Emmett, O'Connell,
Parnell, Redmond, and De Valera
the name of Senator Lodge with
the cheer crescendo for Senator
Lodge. And also do we witness
the further phenomenon of an in-
creasing number of the old New
England aristocracy or pure
English ancestry being won over
to sympathise with the Irish
cause.Whatever belief may have
existed in America that the
British Government made an
honest attempt in 1917 in the
Convention plan has been greatly
weakened by the publicity cam-
paign of De Valera and his co-workers. As for the new plan, it
has created scarcely a ripple on
the other side.I happened to be in Boston
during and for a week following
the recent visit of the Ulster
delegation, where it obvious
reasons a special attempt would
be made to represent the Unionist
side of the case. The chief result
of the visit was that it filled many
friends of Great Britain with con-
siderable dismay. The visitors
started their addresses com-
mendably with a statement of
facts of Great Britain's part in
the war, and the reasons why
Ulster wished to remain in the
Union. So far so good.Then came the calamity, for the
speakers did not seem to be aware
that controversy on different
religious creeds is very much out
of date on public platforms in
American cities. Whereas De
Valera has all along studiously
avoided religion in his discourses,
the Ulster delegates plunged
headlong into a setting more suit-
able to that 17th century period
which began at the White Moun-
tain and ended at Westphalia
than to a metropolitan American
audience of the 20th century.In the rough classifications and
generalisations which one coun-
try is prone to make of another,
all utterances of the visitors from
Ulster were looked upon as Eng-
lish, while the work of the de-
legation in general was pointed to
as "English propaganda." Not
only those of Irish descent, but
many other Bostonians deplored
the violent introduction of reli-
gion.

IRISH PUBLICITY.

Recent books on Ireland get
prominent newspaper reviews
and are among the best sellers.
In the daily news, crimes in Ire-
land are given considerable pro-
minence, and for the most part
are looked upon as an inevitable
reaction against British rule. Let
the reader remember that one
effective phase of Irish publicity
is the likening of the Irish fight
for freedom to the American war
for independence.Although a few extremists
would welcome an Anglo-American
war as a means to an end, for
my own part I feel that one of
the things least likely to happen
on this planet is such a war. On
the other hand, we must expect
the systematic blocking in
America by a well-organized
aggressive minority of any-
thing felt to benefit Great
Britain. The recent attempt
by the International Mer-
cantile Marine to purchase from
the American Government some
of the large ex-German passenger
liners is a case in point. The
Shipping Board had practically
completed arrangements when
the Hearst newspapers, which
sometimes inspire hostility to
Great Britain among the Amer-
ican Irish, and are sometimes
inspired by them, made a rapid
campaign of protest, issued slips
to be signed and sent to Wash-
ington, and in short defeated
the transaction.As an American who looked
forward to hand-in-hand friend-
ship between my country and
Britain as a result of the war, I
am disappointed at the present
trend, as I have lived in it from
the Atlantic to the Pacific.
Frankness compels me to say
that I find America farther from
England to-day (and I advisedly
say England and not the British
Empire) than before the war.And I know the reason, for I
have witnessed it from the
Atlantic to the Pacific. I have
seen the driving of the wedge,
and regret that the Irish noble-
man, satisfied with the exit of
the thirty thousands cannot see
it too—not only for the sake of
the two great nations directly
involved, but also because numer-
ous other nations may make
alliances which threaten world
peace only they are convinced
that the British Empire and the
United States will be unlikely to
stand shoulder to shoulder.

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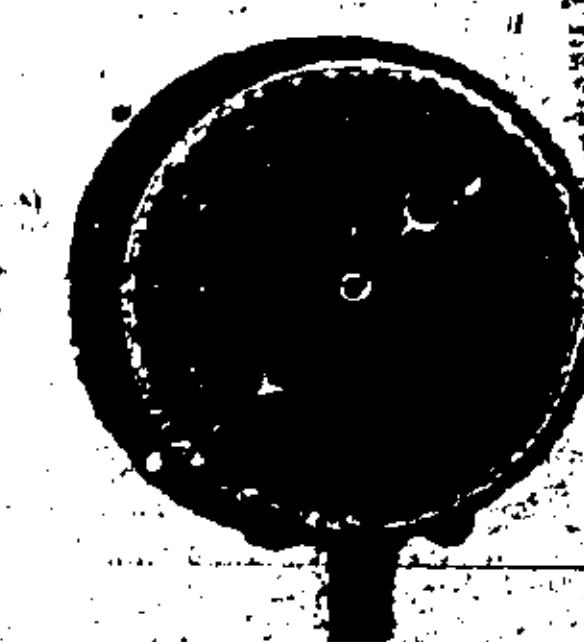
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DEALS IN QUOTATIONS.

**HOW WHOLESALE PRICES
GO UP.**

The Central Complaints Tribunal under the Profiteering Act recently heard complaints brought by the Federation of Grocers' Associations in respect of certain wholesale prices charged for various soaps and candles. The first complaint was against the Imperial Tea and Produce Company for offering for sale soaps at prices stated to be above the then current market wholesale prices, and the second complaint had reference to candles offered for sale by A. Upton, of 10, Gower Road, Forest Gate, London, also said to be above the then current market wholesale prices.

Mr. Giles, secretary of the Federation of Grocers' Associations, presented the case and explained that the various soaps were offered in November, the prices asked in one case being 95s. per cwt., when the wholesale price was 67s. 6d.; in another 77s. 6d., when the wholesale price was 69s. 6d.; and a fourth 92s. 6d., when the wholesale price was 84s. Mr. Giles said there was a shortage of soap at the time, and submitted that the prices were unreasonable, and would have yielded an unreasonable profit.

Mr. Read, who represented the Imperial Tea and Produce Company, admitted the offer and the prices mentioned.

Mr. R. W. Phillips, agent for the Mill Bay Soap Manufacturers, of Sutton Road, Plymouth, stated that his firm were the manufacturers of the four soaps mentioned in the complaint. The wholesale prices quoted by the complainant were the correct prices. In November last they were not in a position to supply any quantities of the soaps, and had rationed their customers. The firm had not had any transactions with the Imperial Tea and Produce Company, but at the time of the complaint it was common knowledge in the soap trade that speculation and holding up were prevalent, being mostly done by persons not concerned in merchanting soap.

The Chairman (Mr. Marshall) said: "Supposing there had been speculation or holding up, would the public have been able to obtain soap at your prices?"

"CONVERTING" SUPPLIES.
The witness replied that his experience was that firms outside bought soap, stored it, and sold it again at an increased price.

Answering Mr. Read, witness said that any grocer could purchase from the firm retail or wholesale. They had only one price.

Mr. E. W. F. Ripley, of the firm of McLeod and Hill, stated that he was responsible for sending a letter to the Mill Bay Soap firm asking for quotations for soap and candles. In the letter he stated that he had made inquiries for soap and candles for export. Answering the Chairman, he said the inquiries were personal, and his firm were not regular purchasers of soap and candles. They were general merchants.

Witness was questioned by the Chairman in regard to a Mr. Hastings. He replied that Mr. Hastings was not in his firm's employ, but there was an arrangement between him and themselves. Mr. Hastings would get 50 per cent. of the commission.

Mr. Read referred to the fact that candles were offered to the Imperial Tea and Produce Company by a Mr. Hastings for Messrs. McLeod and Hill. They referred to Mr. Hastings as their traveller.

Witness said that any statement that Mr. Hastings was their traveller was not correct. He was a sort of agent in this particular case.

The Chairman remarked that it would be for the Tribunal to

decide exactly the relationship between the witness's firm and Mr. Hastings. It seemed a joint transaction in this case, and they agreed to divide the profits.

"THE OTHER MR. HASTINGS."
Answering further questions, witness said that they had no warehouse. They dealt purely with quotations.

Mr. E. A. Read, London manager of the Imperial Tea and Produce Company, in the course of his evidence mentioned the name of their traveller as Mr. Hastings. It was explained that this Mr. Hastings was a brother of the Mr. Hastings previously mentioned. Witness added that the soap and candles were offered to his firm, and upon inquiring who made the offer they were shown a memorandum from Messrs. McLeod and Hill. The offer was made by "the other Mr. Hastings."

Answering Mr. Giles, the witness said he could not have warehoused the soap or candles, and if he got an order for them he would simply have sent to Messrs. McLeod and Hill. They in turn would have sent to Mill Bay, and the manufacturers would have supplied soap direct.

Mr. Giles: in this particular and peculiar transaction, the like of which you have never had before in all your commercial career as a company, you sent in this offer and you undertook the same work as Messrs. McLeod and put 3s. to it—Yes.

Re-examined, the witness said he did not consider he had been profiting. All the transactions had to be paid for.

Answering the Chairman, the witness said the Imperial Tea and Produce Company belonged to Mr. Crawley, who lived at Birmingham. He had never been to Birmingham and did not know the extent of the staff. The staff in London consisted of himself and a girl.

It was announced at this stage that the "other Mr. Hastings," who had been sent for, was not available.

Addressing the tribunal Mr. Read said that the offer was made to his clients, and having been asked by another firm to let them know if they had anything of use to them they decided to take it in case it should be of use to that firm. Although they had no warehouse they had to pay for work done in warehouse and in the blending, &c. For this transaction, he added, he thought 5 per cent. was reasonable.

Mr. Giles submitted that the price charged was considerably above brokers' charges, and this was similar to a brokers' transaction.

**NO LEGAL LIMIT TO
BROKERAGE.**

The Chairman, in announcing the decision of the tribunal, said quotations were supplied for export, and Messrs. McLeod and Hill and Mr. Hastings agreed to share the profits. Messrs. McLeod and Hill were hardly justified in writing the letter inquiring plainly for goods for export and handing them on at once to Mr. Hastings, knowing perfectly well what he was going to do.

They found that the respondents were rather on the border-line of brokers and wholesale grocers. They were, in fact, wholesale grocers in regard to tea and coffee. The transaction that was the subject of the inquiry was a brokerage transaction, but Mr. Read did not appreciate the full nature of the transaction. There was nothing whatever illegal in any person engaging in brokerage transactions, and half-a-dozen men could act as brokers in regard to the same article if the public were unwise enough to encourage this sort of thing. They did not think there had been a case of profiteering and the complaint would be dismissed.

There was no appearance for the respondent in the case against A. Upton. When the case came on at a previous sitting it was stated that Mr. Upton was ill and was unable to appear.

GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE.

**WAS IT BETTER THAN THE
ALLIES'?**

In a recent number of the World's Work, Mr. Solomon J. Solomon R.A., wrote on "The Secret of German Camouflage," and arrived at some startling conclusions. In particular he attributes the success of the German offensive of March, 1918, to the superiority of the enemy's camouflage, and he asserts that we had the Germans in the hollow of our hands at that moment but for official obstruction and apathy in the matter of camouflage. Mr. Solomon initiated camouflage in the British Army, but, as he remarks, he was only for a short time in contact with actual war conditions. During his stay in France a grass-threaded fishing net was devised for veiling guns and positions, and this net, he states, became "the universal camouflage with us and the French." The reference is clearly to the raffia threaded net, which so far from becoming the universal camouflage was definitely scrapped by the British after the battle of Messines, because it was found that the raffia bleached after a short exposure to the sun and thus became easy of detection. Its place was taken by a net threaded with strips of canvas. Mr. Solomon's main contention, however, is "that the enemy covered whole fields with camouflage material thus providing concealment for at least half a million men. He states that enormous areas were found to be under the cover of the German version of our fishing net. To this statement an officer who was a practical camouflager throughout the war replied by a monosyllabic question: "Where?"

AN EXPERT INQUIRY.

After the armistice a special inquiry was made by experts into Mr. Solomon's theory. Not a trace of these vast camouflage areas, the very existence of which depends solely on deductions from aerial photographs, could be found. Investigations were made at three points where, according to Mr. Solomon's interpretation of the photographs, the Germans had covered big areas, and it is inconceivable that the enemy should have been able to conceal or destroy all vestiges of such important erections.

There are various reasons for which the practical camouflager declares such camouflage an impossibility. On the one hand it is beyond belief that work of so extended a character could have been carried on at a short distance behind the lines without detection. Thousands of men must have been engaged, and many tons of uprights and material brought up into the neighbourhood of the front. It would have been the work of months or years, and secrecy could scarcely have been preserved.

LUDENDORFF'S ADMISSION.

On the other hand anyone who has tried to camouflage a field knows that there is no material except wire netting which will not eventually sag between the uprights, and that so a shadow is produced which betrays the camouflage on the photographic plate. The task of covering a field with wire netting in such conditions is so difficult that it is hardly worth considering. In point of fact the enemy had far more interest in concealing his material preparations from our eyes than the movement of his troops, because such preparations betray his designs long before troops are moved, and actually the best authorities are agreed that when he surprised us it was due not to camouflage but to rapidity of movement.

Ludendorff himself in army orders admitted the remarkable efficiency of our camouflage, and those who studied German camouflage on the spot after the armistice are convinced that so far from evolving a complete camouflage theory before the war the enemy contented himself with following the example of the British and French in this matter.

The Chairman in announcing the decision of the tribunal, said they found the transaction a brokerage transaction. Mr. Upton had not seen fit to appear, and the tribunal was satisfied that the circumstances of this case required that proceedings should be taken in regard to the price he sought to obtain. The tribunal ordered that the papers be placed in the hands of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

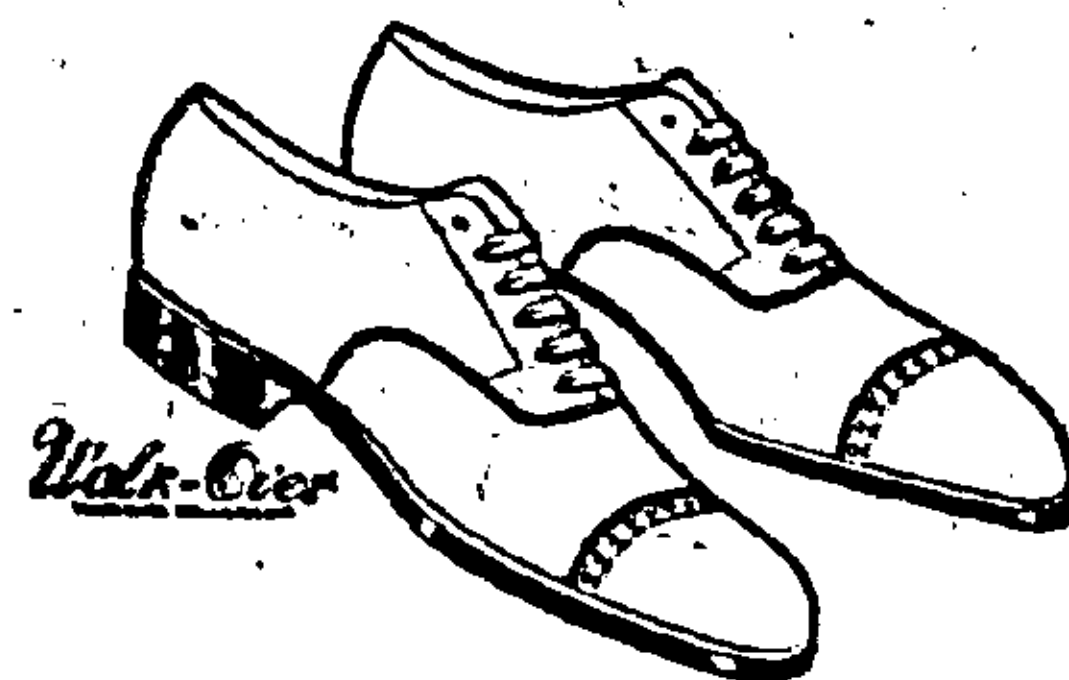
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Kills ticks and fleas on dogs and cats.

This preparation is harmless to animals. It stimulates
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ORGANISING INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA.

LENIN ON THE TASK OF TRANSITION.

Moscow, April 8.—The Third All Russian Congress of Trade Unions is meeting in the Assembly Hall of the Nobility built by Catherine II, now the headquarters of the Moscow Trade Unions Council. The building was decorated with banners bearing the emblems of the various unions taking part in the Congress. The delegates included calligraphers and metal workers, pick and shovel miners, trowel and spade builders, axe and saw woodworkers, palette and paintpot painters, and so on. There were 1,300 voting delegates, of whom approximately 60 were Mensheviks and their sympathisers, 200 non-party, and over a thousand Communists. The Congress represents over four million organised workmen, as compared with three and a half million in February, 1919, two and a half million in 1918, and one and a half million in June, 1917.

In the lobby I talked with MM. Lomovsky, Melnichansky, Tomskey, and other members of the Presidium. Lomovsky, who is well known in Paris, where he at one time worked as a mechanic, is a well-educated man and an old revolutionary, speaking excellent French. I asked him about the attitude of unions in the present economic crisis. He replied: "I can put it best by telling you of the part played by the unions in the struggle against Kolchak, Yudenitch, and Denikin. In the first place we are represented by one member on the Council of Defence. We mobilised in areas distant from the front nearly 10 per cent of our members, nearer the front 15 per cent, in the actual area of hostilities 100 per cent. When Yudenitch was at the gates of Petrograd trade unionists, even the members of the Trade Unions Council, went to work with rifles on their backs."

MAKING THE WORKERS UNDERSTAND.

"Very good. To-day we are faced with a similar decisive struggle on the economic front. Our task here also will be to help the workers' Government in its struggle. We have to explain, make the workers' masses understand why a special effort is necessary, above all why discipline is necessary. This is a difficult task, because economic ruin is not visible to the eye like Denikin, who can shoot you or be shot by you, but we have no doubt that here also we shall succeed in making the workers understand, and once they understand we can be absolutely sure of their support."

M. Melnichansky, who was for a long time in America, regretted the non-arrival of the English trade union delegation, members of which they had hoped to have present at this Congress and to make them understand the new conditions of trade union work after the social revolution. "You see it is a complete inversion of the old position. Up to the October revolution we were an organisation struggling against capitalism. In those days already we stood farther left than the Mensheviks. You remember the so-called Democratic Assembly in Moscow, when Kerensky and his friends tried to pick the fat out of the fire. The Mensheviks were against the strike of protest, but we struck in spite of them. After the October revolution, after we have succeeded in getting our own workers' Government, our task naturally is to defend it and assist it instead of arranging strikes to find ways of avoiding them (trade unions themselves settle the rates of wages)."

"In that case," I remarked, "they become part of the Government's apparatus." He agreed to this, but pointed out that they had more to do than to explain Government policy and carry it out; that they, through their great share in the direction of the Council of Public Economy, had the major part of the direction of the economic life of the nation."

Tomskey, in his opening speech, thus summed up the main object of the conference: "To direct the attention of trade unions to the solution of fundamental economic problems standing before the whole proletariat of Russia." The old peasant Kalmik, president of the All-Russian Executive Committee, emphasised the practical nature of the questions before them.

A SPEECH BY LENIN. Lenin, in a long, extremely interesting speech, referred to

AMERICAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

SOME INTERESTING DECISIONS.

New York, May 14.—The Socialist National Convention ended in the conservative elements gaining the victory, though the radical wing succeeded in adding to the resolutions a declaration in favour of a modified form of Soviet Government.

The essential points adopted as the platform of the party were the following:—

(1) Cancellation of American war-time loans to Allies on condition that the Allies cancel their war debts, including the indemnities.

(2) Dissolution of the League of Nations and the creation of an international parliament composed of democratically elected members.

(3) World-wide recognition of Soviet Russia and of the Irish Republic.

(4) The nationalisation of all businesses essential to the existence and welfare of the people.

(5) Banks should be acquired by the nation.

(6) Full civil, political, industrial, and educational rights to be conferred on the negroes.

(7) Abolition of child labour, and protection of migratory labour.

(8) A shorter working day.

(9) Repeal of the Espionage Law.

(10) Universal suffrage in fact.

(11) Freedom of speech, of the Press, and of assembly.

Eugene Debs, the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, is at present serving a sentence of ten years' imprisonment, and it is the first time that a convict has ever been nominated for the Presidency. Mr. Hillquit, Chairman of the Convention, declared that Debs has been nominated as a challenge to the rotten system of administration of the present Government. "He is the only one living who approaches in his personality the Nazarene, and I am convinced he will get a million votes."

The changes in the conditions of Soviet policy, and reminded them that two years ago, after the first peace, there had been a moment before the creation of civil war when it seemed that this could turn to peaceful constructive work. Then had followed nearly two years of civil war, and now again they approached economic problems not from a new point of view but from the old, enriched with experience. Two years ago they had spoken of the need of labour discipline. There was nothing new in the principles underlying the new proposals. Referring to the economic task compared with the military, he said: "Our opponents declared us 'Trojans' when we said it was possible to task power, and on the other hand they demand that we should complete the organisation of labour in a few months. That is rubbish. It is possible to keep power in certain conditions up to the political moment by the enthusiasm of the whole world, and that we have proved. But to create new forms of social discipline, that is work for tens of years. It took even capitalism thirty years to change over from an old organisation to a new."

Since the Communists are in such a tremendous majority it is unlikely that the general line of the conference decisions will differ much from those of the Bolshevik Party Conference just over. It may be considered as a second stage in the gigantic propaganda which has as its sole object getting Russian industry again on its legs. Trade unionists will scatter over the country carrying with them into the branches and so into the shops and factories an understanding of the enormous difficulties before them and the need of extraordinary self-sacrifice, discipline, and strict warlike organisation if these difficulties are to be conquered.

MR. ALSTON GOING HOME. According to a Peking dispatch to the Mainichi, Mr. Alston, the British Minister to China, will shortly leave China for home on certain business of diplomatic importance. During his absence, which will last six months, Mr. R. L. Craigie, whose arrival in China is expected shortly, will discharge Ministerial duties. Mr. Alston will not leave until Mr. Craigie arrives.

ANOTHER WAR IN 20 YEARS.

VIEWS OF CHINESE CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Another great war within a generation which will again engulf the whole world is (says the New York Evening Post) predicted by Rev. Peter Chan, Canton, China, a Catholic priest, who is now in New York for a brief stay on his way home from Europe, where he was ordained. Father Chan, who is staying at St. Ignatius Loreola's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, is occupying his time while here in learning English and assisting in the preparation for the enrolment in the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York.

Father Chan is of the opinion that the conclusion of the struggle was unsatisfactory all around—that the Allies, while they won, have become disgruntled over the division of the fruits of victory, and the Germans embittered because they do not yet realise that they were in the wrong and feel they have unduly oppressed by their victorious enemy.

He discussed the disposition of the province of Shantung, China, and frankly declared that Japan would some day have to give it up, even at the cost of countless lives. He said: "China's only weapon at present is to boycott Japanese goods, and this she is doing most effectively." China, he said, normally imports millions of dollars worth of Japanese manufactured articles yearly, and added that since the boycott, which was declared about nine months ago, these imports from Japan have decreased to an almost negligible quantity.

"The leaders of this new China are being educated abroad," Father Chan said. "Two thousand Chinese students are studying in universities in the United States. They will return to China with some of the vim and spirit characteristic of America, which believes in doing big things quickly and thoroughly."

GEN. DENIKIN IN LONDON.

"OFFERED ASYLUM" IN ENGLAND.

Strict secrecy surrounds the movements of General Denikin, who has arrived in England (says the Press Association) upon what is intended to be a visit of some two or three months' duration. The news of the arrival was kept private, and only a few officials and others were present on the platform when General Denikin reached Waterloo Station from Southampton recently.

He was accompanied by Madame Denikin and their baby girl, and Georges Korniloff and Miss Korniloff, son and daughter of the late General Korniloff. The War Office was represented by Sir Philip Chetwode. The party proceeded to the Cadogan Hotel, Cadogan Square, where they are staying for the present. There were numerous callers at the hotel during the whole of a recent Sunday but only those on official or important business gained admittance.

A Press Association representative visited the hotel in the evening. In the reception-room of the hotel the children of General Korniloff were at play, and the centre of an interesting group of compatriots, including some of the better-known Russian residents in London. General Denikin declined to receive any press representatives, and left word that he had nothing to say.

It is officially stated that no political significance attaches to General Denikin's visit to England. "His visit is purely of a private nature," said an official. "He has come over for a rest, and has been offered asylum in this country."

GERMAN WARSHIP FOR JAPAN.

A London dispatch to New York, dated April 28th, reported the arrival in the Firth of Forth of the former German warship Hessen and Ostfriesland, the former having been awarded to Japan and the latter to the United States. The Hessen is a battleship of 12,997 tons, according to Brassey's Naval Annual. She is 300 feet long, 74 feet beam, and 24½ feet draught, built at Kiel in 1905 at a cost of £1,157,500. Her main battery is composed of 4 11-inch guns, while she has 14 6.7-inch guns and 6 torpedo tubes. When built she had a speed of 18 knots.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 4th June, 1920 commencing at 10.30 a.m. at Messrs. Yee Fat's Godown, Kennedy Town

(For account of the concerned)

1063 Bags Tonkin Rice (stored in above godown)

116 Bags Tonkin Rice (stored in No. 11 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kennedy Town)

360 Bags Tonkin Rice (stored in No. 12 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kennedy Town)

50 Bags Tonkin Rice (stored in No. 10 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., West Point)

Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 4th June 1920 commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(For account of the concerned)

1 White Enamelled Pedestal Lavatory with fittings

1 Roll Printed Linoleum

Also

A Quantity of Sundries

Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

OVERCOMING INFLUENZA.

HOW AFTER-EFFECTS ARE DISPELLED.

The most serious difficulty that confronts all who fall victims of influenza is the problem of ridding their systems of the after-effects of the disease. Even in those cases where the attack is light, the after-effects are obnoxious and severe. Normally bright and cheerful people become depressed and melancholy, their hair falls out, food causes distress and sleep is broken and unrefreshing. They develop "nerves," and sudden noises startle them.

The blood is the body's most dependable weapon in the fight against disease, and when the enemy is as violent as influenza, the blood generally becomes spent and impure. No time should be lost in strengthening the system, and at this time a reliable blood-builder, such as Dr. Williams' pink pills, is the best remedy for regaining health. Dr. Williams' pink pills contain the necessary elements that go towards increasing and enriching the blood supply, and while they are doing this the starved nerves are fed and toned up by the new blood. At the same time the tonic properties of the pills strengthen the stomach, and make digestion easy.

If you are suffering from the after-effects of influenza, or are in weak health owing to any other cause traceable to impure watery blood or disordered nerves, NOW is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They are obtainable from druggists everywhere, or post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

JUDGES ON STRIKE.

Bulawayo advises state that in the ex-Belgian Congo State an economic crisis has arisen. Antiprotection legislation is driving British merchants from the territory. The entire official staff in Katanga Province has struck, including the High Court Judges, the Customs, telegraph, and railway officials. The demands include increased pay and the right to form associations. The food position is becoming critical.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CREDIT 5 PER CENT 1920 UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Local Manager of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to inform the Public that subscriptions for above French Loan are opened to-day in its office, 5 Chater Road, and will be closed on the 20th of June, at 12 noon.

5% Premium Bonds of Frs. 500 each are issued at the price of Frs. 485, only.

Interest at 5% will run from the 15th of June.

The Bonds are non-convertible before 1940 and redeemable in 75 years by means of drawings (EIGHT DRAWINGS A YEAR) purporting yearly Frs. 20,000,000, the first prize of each being ONE MILLION FRANCES.

ROUET DE JOURNAL, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

Messrs. Lammert Bros. are instructed to sell

THE STEAMSHIP "JEHANGIR"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong

under an

Order of the Court

By

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY

The 28th day of June 1920 at 3 o'clock p.m.

IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street

For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammert Bros., the Auctioneers.

For Further particulars Apply to

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building,

or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., The Auctioneers, Duddell Street.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 4th June, 1920 commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Very finely carved blackwood, tables, lady's desk, armchairs, flower stands & stools, silk tapestry covered drawing room upholstery, corner couch, invalid chair, table, carpets, rug, pictures, glassware, dinner crockery, brass fender & fire brasses, very finely carved Cherrywood dressing table, Japanese water colours, brass flower pots, ornaments, marble top washstands, etc. etc.

Also

1 Cottage Piano by S. Montie & Co. Ltd.

1 Enamelled Bath

2 Treadle sewing machines

1 Rubber Tyre Rickshaw

On view from Wednesday, the 2nd June 1920

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

FAREWELL OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS

MARIE TEMPEST

Thursday, June 17th, "THE DUKE OF KILCRANKIE."

Friday, June 18th, "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."

Saturday, June 19th, "OUTCAST."

BOOK AT MOUTRIES.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES. REPLIES AWAIT BOX NO. 366 367 & ROLLO

WANTED.

WANTED.—Office Assistant with experience in typing and bookkeeping. Lady single, unencumbered, preferred. Please apply "ROLLO" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Steno-typist; for Machinery Dept. Apply stating salary required to Box 367 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Qualified Chinese clerk by a Japanese firm. Thorough knowledge of both English and Chinese Correspondence and book keeping. Apply to H. Ohta, P.O. Box 340.

WANTED to rent or purchase boiler and hoist suitable for pile-driver. Please apply—Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, The Bund, Canton.

TO BE LET.

TO LET, immediate possession, one four roomed flat (furnished). Central locality. Rent \$125 per month. Apply P.O. Box 660.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3rd

(KING'S BIRTHDAY)—ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4th.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5th.—TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6th.—

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON.

FLYING—THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

EACH DAY COMMENCING at 2.30 p.m.

Tickets for flights and full particulars may be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel, main office or at Repulse Bay Hotel.

Insurance: Personal Accident Insurance can be effected at the time of booking covering all risks whilst flying. Rates including benefits from \$5.—Covering \$2,500.—To \$50.—Covering \$25,000.

Intending passengers should bring their own dust coats or mackintoshes. Caps and goggles will be obtainable at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

NOTICE.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

We beg to notify our clients that our office has this day been removed to No. 14, Des Voeux Road, Central (1st floor Wiseman Cafe).

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO. LTD

NOTICE.

Mr. S. Hamer having, by mutual arrangement, severed his connection with the undersigned, ceases as from this date to sign our firm-name per procurator.

E. A. BEAUMONT & CO. Dated this 1st day of June, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction for account of the Concerned on

Friday the 4th June 1920 at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

One Lung Chuan Celadon Vase, Early Sung Period (slightly damaged)

Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS FRANCES.

in

5 PREMIUM BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL.

The Bonds are of 500 Frs face value.

PRICE OF ISSUE 485 FRANCES

drawings a year amounting to 20,000,000 Francs

with the following prizes

1,000,000 Francs

500,000

200,000

100,000

50,000

The prizes drawn will be free of any taxes, present or future.

The Bonds bear interest on and after the 15th of June 1920.

Applications will be received till the 4th of June 1920 by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE Manager.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road,

Opposite the University Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box 593.

Principal JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University and other examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

NOTICE.

From 1st June, 1920, and during the absence from the Colony of our Mr. Bernardino Basto, Mr. J. P. Braga will be in sole charge of our business and will sign our firm per procurator.

BASTO & CO. Hongkong, 31st May, 1920.

NOTICE.

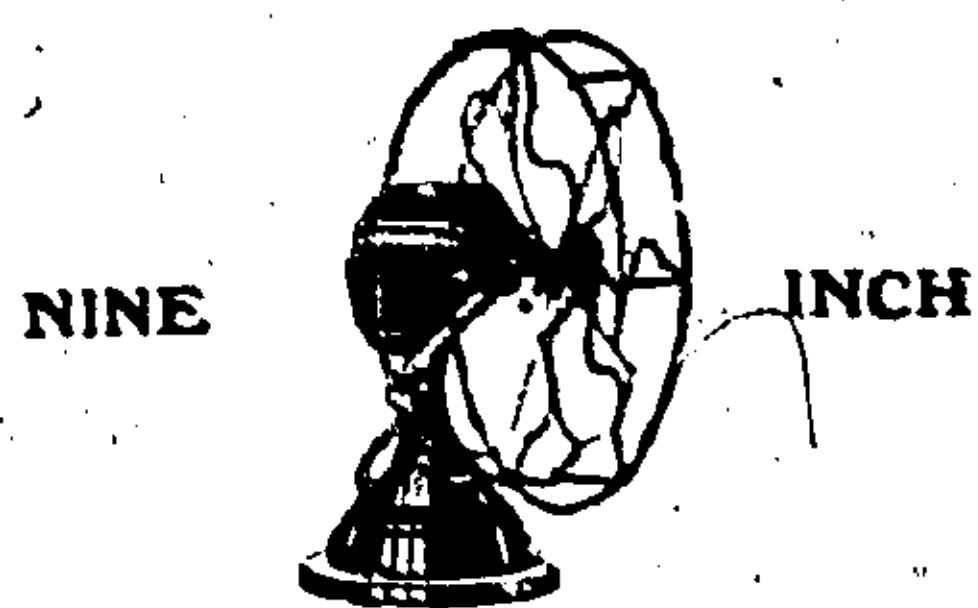
MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA

29, Queen's Road Central.

The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Guild Office as above on Friday, 4th June, 1920, at 5.45 p.m. sharp.

W. J. STOKES, Branch Secretary.

YOUR PERSONAL



FAN

with Breeze to suit YOU and no-one else.
Enough To COOL and not disturb your papers. Just right for reading or sleeping—without injurious effects.



Andersen-Meyer & Co. Ltd.
2, Queen's Road Central.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"AWA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 8th June, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1920.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.
The Steamship
"BENVORLICH"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and of extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.Consignees per Co's Steamer
"PAK LING"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1920.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS
THE Company's Steamship
"KAMO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 9th June, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1920.

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—

LENGTH 787 FEET.

LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET

DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP

TO 3000 TONS, DISPLACEMENT.

ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF

LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK" HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 22

CABLE PLAC: "T" OVER "ANG, PERNANT."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

P. R. AND THE ALTERNATIVE
VOTE.

THEIR RELATIVE MERITS.

"Give us the alternative vote: give us any practical or effective system of proportional representation." Quoting these words of Mr. Asquith, spoken at the National Liberal Club dinner, the Proportional Representation Society point out that many are under the impression that the two reforms are equivalent in their effects, whereas there is a fundamental difference.

The test which any satisfactory change in the method of election must pass, they continue, is—will it give us a House of Commons fully representative of the people? The relative merits of P.R. and alternative vote must be examined in the light of a general election. The alternative vote would have had very little influence on the results of 1918. There might have been a transfer of 20 seats, possibly a few more, from the Coalition to the Non-Coalition ranks; that is all. In Ireland the alternative vote would have been a dead letter. The alternative vote "would not have strengthened materially the personnel of the House. It would not have saved from defeat either Mr. Asquith, or Mr. Bunciman, or any of the other Liberal leaders; it would not have saved either Mr. Henderson, or Mr. MacDonald, or Mr. Dillon. Therefore, even if we had had the alternative at the last election, the present House of Commons would be very much like what it is to-day.

But, they add, what would have happened in December, 1918, had P.R. been adopted by the last Parliament? P.R. works both at "normal" and at "abnormal" elections: it gives fair results at both; and in 1918 it would have given a House of Commons reasonably balanced in numbers. The Independent Liberal and Labour parties would have been present in greater corresponding to their strength in the country, and their leaders would have been among those chosen. The difference in results, in the effect upon our Parliament and public life, upon political conditions in Ireland, would have been profound.

GRAND CONCERT

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM
(CITY HALL)

Saturday, June 5th at 9 p.m.

BY
Signor D. F. AMELIAS
THE FAMOUS MANDOLINIST

Mme A. SILVESTI

Italian Prima Donna who had the honour of singing before the Queen of Italy and King of England. Assisted by Professor Dahenberg the well-known pianist.

Selections: LISZT, SARASATE, BRAHMS, Puccini, TSCHAIKOWSKY, Ponchielli, Rossini, etc., etc.

Admission \$3.00 \$2.00.

Tickets to be obtained at MOUTRIE'S MUSIC CO.

JAPAN IN THE SOUTH SEAS.
AUSTRALIA CHARGED

WITH DISCRIMINATION.

A Tokyo message to the *Asahi* says the resentment of a Japanese shipping company against the allegedly unfair policy adopted by the Australian Government towards Japanese shipping. It is stated that when the Osaka Shosen Kaisha dispatched the Nanking-maru to Rabaul Island, formerly a German island, which is now controlled by the Australian Government, in July last, for the purpose of taking in quantities of copra, the Australian Government refused to give the Japanese shipping company the requisite permission. Subsequently, the company received information which showed that the Australian Government was going to permit free entrance into, and clearance from ports on the island, and it sent the Madras-maru in March this year, again for copra. But again its object was foiled by the Australian Government, which refused to permit the ship's entrance into or clearance from the port. In these circumstances, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha caused its agents to bring a lawsuit against the Australian Government, demanding damage, in the latter part of last month. Quite recently, the Australian Government informed the Osaka company that the action taken by it against the latter's steamers was

W. S. BAILEY
& CO., LTD.,

ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HONG KONG

HARBOUR REPAIRS

Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for

"KELVIN MOTORS"

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
50 B.H.P. now in stock
also spare parts

Work: Tel. K.21.
Manager: K.329.
Harbour Engineer: K.120.
Works Supt.: K.410.
Telegrams: "SEYBOURNE."

justifiable, it being contended that inasmuch as the islands are still under military rule no foreign shipping can be allowed to enter the ports or to engage in trade. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is not, however, satisfied with this explanation, for, as a result of investigations, it has discovered that two American cargo boats, the City of Portland and the Brain, have called at that island since January, and loaded copra. It is stated that the Japanese Shipping company presents this attitude of the Australian Government and is determined to press its points with persistence.

KING'S BIRTHDAY

FLYING
AT
REPULSE BAY

TO-DAY (Thursday), 3rd June
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.



The Marine Transport Company will give a demonstration of their performance of plain and fancy stunts flying with

FIVE MACHINES

at Repulse Bay, TO-DAY (Thursday), 3rd June, and on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

Passengers will be carried for short flights. Silver medallions and certificates of "My First Flight" will at a later date be given to all who participate. Booking is at Hongkong Hotel Main Office and at Repulse Bay Hotel, where particulars can be obtained on application.

C. E. W. RIGBY,

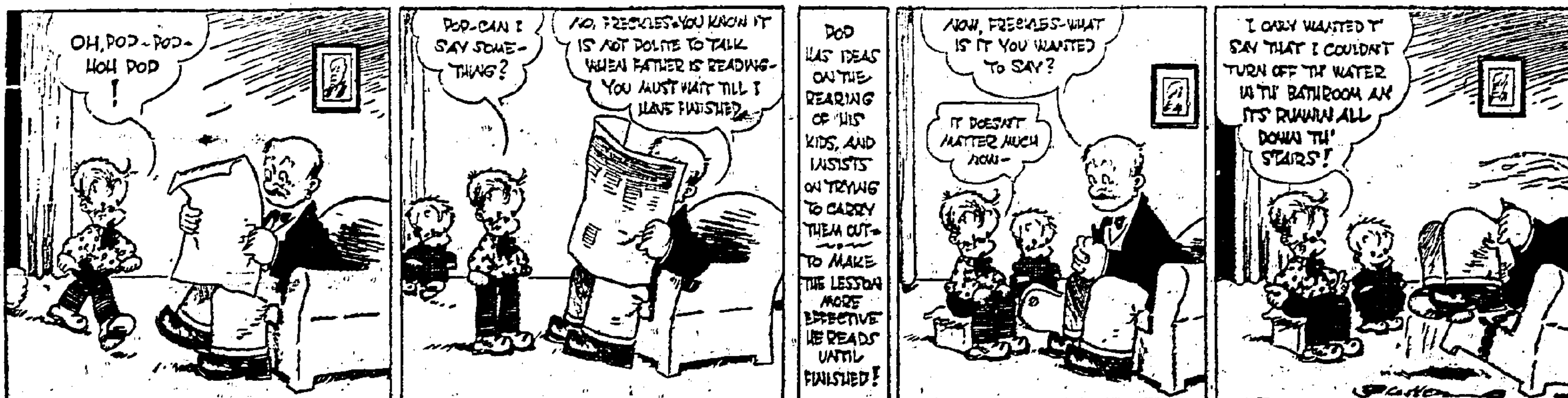
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1920.

£100 OFFERED FOR AN EYE. that the boy's parents would accept that sum. Judge Cluer—
A boy named William Chandler lost his right eye in an accident at his work. At Shoreditch County Court, it was stated to take £100 for an eye? Why, that his employers, Messrs. Kempner and Brandon, Hackney, an insurance company puts the value of an eye at £500! The were willing to pay £100, and settlement was refused.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Once When Politeness Didn't Pay.

BY BLOSSER



THORNE'S OLD VAT

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommend this Whisky. The Vat was started in 1831 by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and the Whisky has been known as No. 4 ever since.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 616.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1920.

"LONG LIVE THE KING!"

It is said with truth that wherever loyal Britons gather together the first toast is "The King," and men the world over are honouring the King to-day because it is the anniversary of our King's birth. Hongkong is rightly taking its share in that honouring the Ball at Government House and other happenings being just outward signs of a very real inward feeling. Housing the cosmopolitan population that it does there is ample room in Hongkong for instruction on the point as to why it is that Britons are proud of their King; why they are keen to uphold a monarchy in these days when many other progressive peoples have decided that Kingdoms are undemocratic and but a survival of the days of autocracy. By Americans, especially, our monarchy and nobility have been styled as a contradiction of our democracy; something incompatible with it. The subject is one that could be done great justice to, but we have time only to touch the main points. And we do so in the hope that we may dispel a few of the erroneous thoughts that we know some people to hold.

One must first take a look at English history and note how monarchical rule has shaped the very evolution of the people. We see the ancient and uncivilised inhabitants of our native isle assembling under the banners of leaders for governance and guidance, content to let the strong rule for the benefit of the many. Passing over the conquests made by Romans and Normans we come to a period of monarchical succession during which great strides were made in the development of the race. Men began to love and demand freedom and one erring King was forced to sign a charter of liberty that even to-day forms the basis of English justice. True, there were good and bad rulers, but even the latter were better than none. We see how, with the growth of higher conceptions of justice and liberty, Kings had to pay the price of indiscretion, until the day came when the reigning house of England was shorn of its power and was made impotent to thwart the natural aspirations of a developing people. Kings were made to obey; Princes subscribed "Ich Dien." But all through the changes that took place there was fostered the idea of a central personality to serve as an appeal to homogeneity; to foster patriotism; to emphasise national unity. Britain had already become in part an Empire; her sons had gone forth in love of adventure and had happened on new lands—lands that to-day are independent and free but tied in bonds of affection and kinship to the country to which they owe their re-birth. Loyalty to the old country was best expressed by loyalty to its King. At home, patriotism was best engendered by having at the very centre of our institutions a figurehead symbolising the head of a family—someone to whom men could express their common unity. And so Britons have clung with a natural fondness to their King, because the more thinking of them realise that in the association between monarch and people there is a power that inspires loyalty, that kindles patriotism, that binds. Democracy and monarchy are not incompatible; they can be made very real adjuncts of each other. We find that all great nations have inspiring central points. To Americans the beloved Stars and Stripes is a sufficient symbol; to Frenchmen the Tricolour and an inordinate love of country suffices; to Britons it is "The King." The sentiment is the same; the visible expression and representation alone is different. A country without some such visualisation of its people's love does not go far. Britain's monarchs of the past hundred years and more have not ruled; they have served and have inspired others to. In principle the Republic is perhaps the more ideal; in practice the Constitutional Monarchy has yet to be excelled.

That is why to-day we join in giving the toast "Long live the King!" The present reigning House of Windsor is worthy of all our gratitude. Through the trying years of war none worked harder than did His Majesty in fostering enthusiasm and in helping forward the humane mission of alleviating suffering. To-day our future King is contributing a valuable addition to the spirit of brotherhood that animates the self-governing colonies. He is instilling a greater sense of patriotism and giving them a livelier realisation that they are part of a wonderful confederation of free nations. The Kaiser, the Tsar, the Emperor Francis Joseph, King Ferdinand and others despots have gone the way of all flesh and pernicious obstacles, have given way before the advancing tide of democracy. In an age of tottering thrones the position of our King is not only unassailed but is being made even more secure because it conforms to and encourages the aspirations of enlightened men towards the realisation of perfect government. It engenders a loyalty and unity that should make its retention dear to the heart of Britons and to democrats the wide world over.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

BIGGER FERRIES.

Kowloon residents are glad to have had official confirmation of the recent rumours that bigger and more up-to-date ferry boats are to be placed on the harbour run. The present craft have served the community and the Company well, but the time has come when better ferries are an absolute necessity. People who reside across the harbour know full well that there has been such an influx into Kowloon of recent years that the ferries are, just before and after business hours, crowded to the point of making travel uncomfortable. The Company has done all it can by running five-minute services during the busiest hours of the day and also by providing additional seating accommodation, but, as the Chairman indicated yesterday's meeting, these are only makeshift arrangements at best. The extremely awkward method of getting motor-cars conveyed across the harbour, also, has given rise to the necessity of some better means of transportation for this traffic. Hence it is contemplated, whilst increasing the size of the ferry boats, to make provision for handling vehicles of this type. That will be a great boon. All this will mean huge expense for the Company, in rebuilding of wharves as well as in the securing of costly boats. But in time the enterprise will be justified.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Kowloon is growing in popularity every day. It is no longer the fashion to despise people because they reside across the harbour. And with the promised development of the peninsula and the New Territories for residential purposes, the European population will no doubt increase by leaps and bounds. Then the Ferry Company will come into its own and its progressive policy be vindicated. No Company, of course, could afford to branch out as the Ferry Company proposes unless assured of its right to maintain the service. So the Government has been apprised of the new programme, and it has indicated that every facility will be given it to carry out the improvements, provided certain recommendations with regard to the fares and the disposal of possible profits are carried out. These provisions follow the lines of the policy laid down in the case of another public utility Company—the Electric Company—and they are based on good grounds. It is essential, however, for the community's benefit, that the restrictions should not be made too harsh. We trust that the Government will keep that point in mind.

THE MANDATORY SYSTEM.

He would be a very shrewd man who could, at the present stage of world politics, prophesy the results that may accrue from the system of mandatory government. To the query of why such a system has been deemed advantageous enough to be put into practice it is well to state that it is the outcome of deliberations by the various Powers who, their claims to have worked for the benefit of the races concerned notwithstanding, have not been devoid of a suspicion that others may work for their own interests. At this period, when the map of the world is in the making and the League of Nations looms in the foreground as a future barrier to territorial aspirations, there is a desire by some nations to make their hold on the fields acquired in the course of the war as tenable as circumstances will permit. So much is this the case that we are at the present moment confronted with several vexatious questions of territorial definition, and the mandatory system is introduced partly as a half-measure to meet rival claims. The question may be raised by some whether such a mode of government, transitory as it must be, will conduce to a contented state of mind on the part of the inhabitants. Care will have to be taken to see that Powers bent on making their tenancy as profitable as possible during the period of control over the territory do not abuse their powers. In this regard the League of Nations can do much to safeguard the interests of the mandated territories under a system which, whatever its faults may be, has emanated from a desire to help those who cannot help themselves.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS NOT BY SELF-INTEREST, BUT BY LOYALTY, THAT MEN ARE GOVERNED OR GOVERNABLE.—Carlyle.

Passengers who left to-day by the Empress of Asia included Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. W. L. Leask, Mr. R. A. Gubbay, Mrs. J. J. Cunningham and Mr. and Mrs. F. N. D'Almada.

A new acquisition of the P. and O. Company came in yesterday—the steamer Kiddopore (agents McKinnon, Mackenzie and Co), a freight carrier, which has been put on the Australian run. She is due to leave to-day at noon.

Mr. A. E. Carleton, formerly U.S. Vice-Consul in Hongkong, and for the past few years Consul at Medan, Sumatra, is being transferred to Amoy. Mr. Clarence E. Goes, the present Consul at Amoy, is transferred to Tsinan.

The following approaching weddings are announced: Sergeant T. Mathews, of Hongkong Police, to Miss A. M. E. Brown, Diocesan School; Mr. Jas. Cairns, engineer of Haiphong, to Miss M. C. Nicholson, en route to Hongkong by the Devanha.

In addition to the new Commodore and his wife, there arrived by the P. and O. liner Karmala, a number of naval officers, including Commander M. A. Way, Commander E. Stevenson, Lieutenant Commander Joy and Pay Lieutenant Commander Stern. A few naval ratings came by the same boat.

MARIE TEMPEST'S FAREWELL.

SHORT SEASON IN HONGKONG.

The world-famous English actress, Marie Tempest, and her talented Associates, who are still playing in the North are announced to make their final appearances in Hongkong, at the Theatre Royal, during the present month.

It seems a great pity that this farewell is cut down to so meagre an allowance as three performances only, but in these days of rationing in the Occident we fortunate residents in the Orient should feel duly grateful that, at least to date, only our amusements are rationed. Even so, it is sad to think that the best and most distinguished dramatic fare that has been offered to us in years should be the first to be doled out. Having had our inevitable grumble, let us look on the other side and duly appreciate those points on review of which we have to feel grateful.

The first will undoubtedly be found in the fact that on this occasion popular prices will be charged, and we are able to book at Messrs. Montrie's the best (and the worst) seats both in the Orchestra Stalls and in the Dress Circle at four dollars.

The next is on the admirable and representative choice of plays selected for presentation on the three evenings available, and last but by no means least, the fact that we are to have the great pleasure of another visit, all too short though it is, of this greatest of all our British comedians and her splendidly perfect Company.

Since Miss Tempest left Hongkong in March last her tour in the North has been one continuous success and the Company have met with a reception both publicly and privately which will be a pleasant memory to them for many years to come. That their farewell in Hongkong will be at least equally memorable there is no possible doubt, and in anticipation of a rush for seats for "The Duke of Kilbrinkie," "The Marriage of Kitty" and "Outcast," the three plays announced, our advice is to call on Messrs. Montrie without delay.

BATTLEFIELD PILGRIMAGE.

VISIT TO GRAVES IN FRANCE.

The hearsed countryside of Northern France and Belgium was the scene of an impressive British pilgrimage during Easter-tide. On the Thursday 1,300 people landed from the boat at Boulogne, and there were heavy boatloads on Good Friday and Saturday. Not all holiday-makers in the proper sense of the word are these visitors, says a Daily News correspondent. Some, impelled by curiosity, visited the battlefields of the Somme and Ypres salient; others went to Paris; but many proceeded to the soldiers' cemeteries of which there will be 1,800 scattered in France and Belgium. There are 70 within walking distance from Ypres alone, and Poperinghe is the last resting-place of 16,000 British heroes.

Centres of pilgrimage were the burial grounds at Etaples, Abbeville, Amiens, Arras, and Arras-les-Bains, in close proximity to the base hospitals and therefore easily accessible. Eleven thousand men are buried at Etaples, about 6,000 at Abbeville, and round Arras-les-Bains 50 cemeteries have been made. And it says much for the pious activities of the Imperial War Graves Commission that many of the pilgrims found the graves of their loved ones with little difficulty. The Commission is doing its work well, and from what I have seen during an extensive tour, fathers and mothers who have lost sons and wives who have lost husbands can rest assured that the bodies have been given a sepulchre worthy of them and the cause for which they gave their lives.

WHOLE FAMILIES THERE.

The larger cemeteries are being visited by pilgrims from all parts of England. There have been touching scenes. At Amiens I have heard the recital of sorrowful quests. Whole families have come from England to search for the graves of sons and brothers, and alas have not succeeded in finding them. A father and mother and daughter, from Manchester, have been searching for three days round Flanders. The boy fell there, and they thought they might find a wooden cross with his name on it. A Liverpool mother has spent a whole day at Thiépval, passing along trenches heedless of pouring rain and mud in the hope of finding her boy's grave. I found several pilgrims round Albert engaged in the same sad quest, some hopeful, others despondent. London parents were relieved to find that the grave of their boy who belonged to a bank section lent to the French Army was lovingly tended by the authorities of the commune; and a South Kensington lady, who makes a pilgrimage every three months to her son's grave, told me with dim eyes: "It is a great solace to see where he lies. He was only twenty."

For her and other pilgrims the battlefields were too sacred to be regarded as show-places. But they have been extensively visited this Easter-tide, especially the wrecked towns. I accompanied a party on a motor run through the Somme battlefields on which there are several isolated cemeteries, all neat and trim, at places which figured in the war communications, out of which only the names exist. At Warfous-Aboucourt, where there are German, French and British cemeteries together, I saw a couple in deep mourning searching for a grave in the British cemetery. Very slowly they passed along the rows of white crosses. They found what they had travelled far to find—the grave of their only boy who fell in the fighting before Peronne was captured for the second time.

WOMEN WHO WEPT.

Peronne, Bapaume and Albert—the sight of these shells of towns inspired a feeling of horror in the pilgrims, and several women of the party wept. Evidences of the mighty struggle, the great national effort, against a determined and ruthless foe met the pilgrims on every hand. They stood aghast at the myriad proofs of destruction for destruction's sake. Their blood ran cold at the recital of tales of terror, of unspeakable things done when the German legions trod the land as proud conquerors with never a thought of ultimate defeat in their minds.

They saw the courageous peasants working with a will no eight hours day for them—striving to offset the ravages of war from the land they love so well and to make it fruitful again.

CHINESE REGISTRATION IN AUSTRALIA.

PROTEST AGAINST CONSUL'S ORDER.

It was announced in Sydney during the visit here of the Chinese Consul-General, that all Chinese residents in Australia will shortly be required to register themselves at the Consulate in Melbourne.

The announcement caused great dissatisfaction among the Chinese, and a meeting of protest was held at the Protestant Hall to consider what action would be taken. There was an attendance of over 400, and Mr. Yee Wing (president of the Chinese National League), was in the chair.

Mr. Samuel Wong (vice-president of the Chinese National League), proposed the following resolution.

"We, the representatives of every section of the Chinese community, strongly protest against the proposal by the Chinese Consul-General for all Chinese subjects to register themselves at the Chinese Consulate. The reasons for our protest are as follows: (1) China is governed by the Militarist party, which has usurped the power of properly constituted republican government of China; (2) we are domiciled here, and are living in peace and happiness under the laws of the Commonwealth and abide by its laws, and it is not desirable that the Consul-General should have any authority over us; (3) although the Chinese Consulate-General has been established here over twelve years, this is the first time that the Chinese have been called upon to register themselves at the Consulate; and we see no reason why the proposal should come before us at a time when an unconstitutional government is in power."

This was supported by Messrs. Ng Hoonng Nam (president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce), James Chuey (president Chinese Masonic Society), W. J. L. Lin (Chinese Shipping Company), Young Ching (Rockhampton), Rev. M. King (Brisbane), and others.

The motion was carried unanimously, and it was also resolved to forward copies of the resolution to the Chinese Consul-General and to the Federal Government.

A hard task this, and a dispiriting one, too, for the ugly shell-holes yet to be filled in are eyesores to these brave and patient men who are inspired with one thought only—to wring plenty from the land now that peace reigns upon it.

The dominant impression of these Easter pilgrims to the battlefields was one of ensemble rather than of detail. I heard several break into exclamations of awe at what they saw—a scene of utter desolation on which sixteen months of toil since the Armistice seem to have had but little impression.

Reconstruction in the devastated regions is proceeding very slowly. Narrow gauge railways are laid through the destroyed towns, and along them the debris of buildings is transported and sorted out for future use. But just as the building of a town is the work of years, so rebuilding operations will have to be spread over decades.

A new Bapaume in wood has arisen. There is quite a business street along the main road. But the masses of rubble of what was once a smiling town remains, a fearful souvenir of war's destruction. Albert suggests utter desolation. The spectacle of its shattered church, the once noble pile, the glory of the town, melted the hearts of the pilgrims who viewed it speechless, forbearing to explore the ruins. Yet Albert is endeavouring to make a bold show in wood. It can boast of an hotel, once a military hospital run by a former British soldier married to a French girl. It is here where pilgrims in search of graves round Albert gather. For them the wrecked town inspires gleams of hope and, very often, blank despair.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S HEALTH.

London, May 20.—The health of Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, is so greatly impaired that he is almost unfit for the discharge of his onerous duties. He will probably resign after the Spa Conference.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

For the second time within a month a layman has been selected for a theological professorship at Oxford, when Mr. Clement Webb, of Magdalen College, is appointed to the new Chair of Christian Philosophy. Mr. Webb, though he graduated from Christ Church, was a disciple of T. H. Green. He is a son of Prebendary Webb, a former Vicar of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, and belongs rather to the "Broad High" school now dominant in the Established Church. Oddly enough, the three laymen recently elected to theological professorships at Oxford and Cambridge are all more orthodox than their clerical predecessors, concerning one of whom—the late Professor Cheyne—some satirist said that "he would believe anything provided it was 'not in the Bible.'"

The Theatre Royal, Manchester, which has been sold to Mr. Raymond Polish, is the successor of one built in 1775, for the erection of which Parliamentary sanction had to be obtained. During the House of Lords debate upon the Bill for establishing a theatre in Manchester, the Bishop of London opposed it on the ground that Manchester was a manufacturing town, and nothing could be more destructive to the welfare of the place than the introduction of such a institution. The next speaker, Lord Carlisle, supported the Bill because Manchester had become the seat of Methodism. "I know not of any way," he said, "so effectual to eradicate that dark, odious and ridiculous enthusiasm as by giving to the people cheerful, rational amusements, which may operate against their methodical melancholy." This latter argument seems to have impressed the Bishops, for several of them voted in favour of the Bill, and it was passed.

The experts who design our clothes for us are prophesying that men will soon be wearing suits of coarser materials than the smooth worsteds and other fine smooth cloths of to-day. The further increases in the already high prices of these fine cloths will, it is prophesied, result in a reversion of public taste to coarser materials which, though, not perhaps so pleasant to the eye or the touch, are not necessarily less serviceable. The change, according to *Mens Wear*, would not be unwelcome to cloth manufacturers, nor to tailors. "Such a change would put a very different complexion on conditions in the woollen trade," says this journal. "Machinery would be switched off fine work on to lower-grade stuff, manufacturers would be able to use cheaper wools, cheaper rags, and produce a cheap article. The prices of these cheaper fabrics would be higher than in the past. A growth in demand would also send up prices, but even so they would be a long way below the present soaring prices of the fine materials which are in such great demand." It looks, therefore, as if men may soon be seen in coarse, "whiskery" suits.

Of all the domestic animals the cat is the one most often cuddled by human beings, especially by children. The fear of infection from pussy's coat, particularly in times of epidemics, led many to dislike cats and to banish them from the family circle. The writer well remembers seeing a cat in close proximity to the face of a smallpox patient, and when chased from the room, the animal fled in terror over the garden wall, but there was never any proof forthcoming that she was instrumental in spreading the disease. So far as diphtheria is concerned, the belief that cats may be carriers of the germ is rudely shaken by experiments made by Dr. W. G. Savage, according to the *Journal of Hygiene*. The feeding of kittens with cultures of the bacillus caused no ill-effects, and organisms introduced into their noses and throats disappeared within 24 hours. It was old appear, therefore, that cats may be exonerated from the charge of spreading diphtheria, but researches have not yet extended to all the other infectious diseases. Contagious skin disorders may certainly be conveyed through fur, especially ringworm. Pussy's well-known powers of thorough self-cleaning do not doubt render her one of the safest animals to live with, though a sick child should not be allowed to fondle a cat when in bed.

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REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION.

A special correspondent to a Home paper writes:—It is customary to sum up under the inclusive term Sinn Fein all the complex forces, intellectual and emotional, creative and disruptive, peaceful and violent, which are manifest in the left wing of Irish politics to-day. The name Sinn Fein is applied loosely in England to all who repudiate both British rule in Ireland and the methods and ideals of the old Parliamentary Nationalist party. But this simplification is seriously inaccurate in point of fact.

An analysis of the big leftward drive in Irish politics reveals four elements at work. There is the Gaelic League, now suppressed, a cultural society which has undoubtedly given ideas and inspiration to the separatist leaders; there is Sinn Fein proper, which is in essence an orderly political party; there are the Volunteers, who form the military wing; and there is organised labour as the industrial force.

The Gaelic League has been vigorous for about a quarter of a century with Dr. Hyde as its moving spirit. Its object has been to arouse national interest in the national culture, to remind men of the vast treasure-house of Irish literature, and thus, incidentally but certainly, to give an intellectual and artistic stimulus to the politics of separatism. Undoubtedly contact with the romantic conceptions of the League has strongly influenced the young intellectuals among the Volunteers. Patrick Pearse, who led the Republican forlorn hope in Easter, 1916, had taught the ideals of artistic heroism at his school at St. Enda's and, just as Demosthenes used to appeal to Athenian pride and valour in the name of the past and of Marathon, so Pearse called his Volunteers to their desperate adventure for the honour of the Ireland that was long dead, while Connolly summoned his men for the Socialist Ireland that was to be. Both men appealed to natural law as against positive, the one inspired by the idea of the noble savage, the other by the dream of an ennobled civilisation.

Sinn Fein is a purely political body. Parliamentary candidates stand as "Sinn Fein" and the national parliament, "Dail Eireann," is the work of Sinn Fein. Dail cannot, of course, now meet or work, since nearly all its members are either in prison or "on the run." Sinn Fein, the great party, has grown out of Sinn Fein, the intellectual clique, whose first president was Edward Martin, and whose chief of staff has always been Mr. Arthur Griffith. It began as a body which would strike liberal opinion as reactionary. For, though it was separatist, it was not republican, and formed an expression of a doctrinaire type of nineteenth-century nationalism. It was suckled on Protectionist economics and reared in a German kindergarten. Thus it was distrustful of Labour and distrustful of a national solidarity which accepted capitalism and harmonised the interests of employers and employed. Sinn Fein has never designed armed warfare against Great Britain; its belief has been that alien government could be made impossible by sabotage of the administrative machine without taking life. Mr. Griffith worked out in a series of articles on "The Hungarian Method" suggestions for the application of his policy. Accordingly Sinn Fein, which contains many pacifists, had no connection with the Easter Rising of 1916. But it profited immensely by the rising and the consequent British policy. To

Sinn Fein probably may be attributed the recent raids on income-tax offices, for that was in their tradition of hindering government without taking life. But the carrying on of the attacks throughout the countryside against the police has been the work of the Volunteers.

The Volunteers are, by the irony of time, the direct descendants of Carsonism. For the National Volunteers were formed as a counter-force to the Ulster fire-eaters, and the force that has driven British administration out of large districts in the West of Ireland might never have existed had it not been for the military exploits of the present Lord Chancellor. With the decay of faith in English pledges and Nationalist party methods the Volunteers drifted to the left, and Redmondite control grew weaker and weaker. Extremists of the force, under Pearse, disobeyed their real president, John MacNeill, and forced the Easter Rising with Connolly. To-day the Volunteers are extremely strong in numbers and in spirit. They must not be identified with Sinn Fein, and have been informed that the military wing would not welcome an excess of Cabinet control. How far the political and military arms work together it is impossible to say; obviously there must be some liaison. It is surmised that members of that extremely secret body the Irish Republican Brotherhood, are influential in the Volunteers.

Organised labour in Ireland is definitely separatist and republican. But here again it must not be dubbed "Sinn Fein" without qualification. As was stated, before the war Labour was bitterly critical of Sinn Fein and the capitalist economics of Mr. Arthur Griffith were angrily denounced. But the stress of events has driven the two forces together. The Castle habit of treating organised labour as something treasonable in itself naturally drove Labour to Sinn Fein, and as a result the young men of Sinn Fein began to take their economics from Connolly or the co-operators, and not from Mr. Griffith's interpretation of List. Thus the proposed social reforms of the abortive Dail were all on collectivist and democratic lines, and it was generally held that the Connolly view had come out on top.

Meanwhile the Castle continues to remind Labour of the amenities of British government. Outside Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is a railway bridge on which a machine-gun emplacement can be seen. For months recently a machine-gun was trained on the doors and windows of this trade union office; it has now been removed, but the emplacement is there ready for use, and Liberty Hall is raided periodically. Things of this kind and the breaking up by soldiers of trade union branch meetings serve to convince Labour that it can never get on with its appropriate industrial task until the national question has been settled. Hence the close alliance between Labour and Sinn Fein.

On the other hand, the repressive policy towards Sinn Fein, which involves heavy business losses to Sinn Fein members in case of arrest and imprisonment, keep self-seeking rich men out of the party. This delays the natural regrouping of social forces which must inevitably take place when the national question has been settled. Even now strife does break out. Irish Labour is largely organised by towns on the one big union principle, and at Dungarvan, county Waterford, all the workers, being members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, recently came out together. There was a long and bitter dispute in which the Sinn Fein employees were said to be more

resolute against surrender than the unionists. Such happenings do not strengthen the bonds in the Republican movement and point to a certain rift in the future. But for the time being the movement, with all its diverse elements, is held together by the Government. The Castle does not seem to have learned the first maxim of the autocrat—divide and conquer. For in all its policy and practice, it drives home the fact that until the problem of nationality has been settled functional associations, whether cultural or industrial, are held up in their work.

That is what solidifies the Republican movement; but if once the external pressure were removed I believe that disintegration would rapidly ensue.

LAWN TENNIS.

AUSTRALIANS TO VISIT ENGLAND.

It is being made plain, upon a perusal of the foreign publications, (says a New York paper) that the lawn tennis players of the United States are scarcely destined to tread a "primrose pathway" to a victory in the world's championships at Wimbledon, or to gain the right to challenge for the Davis Cup. To begin with, Australasia is sending four of its strongest players for the great meeting at Wimbledon. Gerald L. Patterson, who won the title last season, will be on hand to defend the honours against the full strength of the tournament entry. He will have as team mates Patrick O'Hara Wood, Ronald V. Thomas and A. W. Dunlop. There is said to be a slight possibility that Norman E. Brooks may accompany the team.

Patterson, whose performances in England and later on in this country last season, made it evident that he stands as one of the greatest lawn tennis players in the world, will be a formidable foe when it comes to an American scoring a victory at Wimbledon. Still, the leaders of the forces of this country agree that the honour of retaining the cup will be all the greater if it is gained against the leading players of the world and also that a triumph at Wimbledon against formidable odds will be all the sweeter. Of course Patterson is not the only stalwart opponent on this list. O'Hara Wood is regarded by many as his equal. Likewise it is to be remembered that Wood and Thomas carried off the doubles championships last season at Wimbledon.

According to the news from abroad it is evident that it is the intention of the Australians to play through the premier championships and also to compete in the Olympic matches. Furthermore, it is apparently their desire to witness the men of the nations that stand as challengers for the Davis Cup in action. This will afford them opportunity to study the characteristics of the various players who may oppose them in the finals of the trophy in Australia next December. They will also secure the additional advantage of lifting the standards of their own game in actual tournament competitions against the most famous players in all the world.

FIRST CUP LIFTERS COMPARED.

It was seventeen years ago that the then famous Doherty brothers, who were easily sweeping all the championships of England and Europe, lifted the Davis Cup. The two brothers, who have since passed on to the "great majority," were most impressive in their playing. Their racket work was finished, and they knew the game. A recent comparison of their playing by H. S. Scrivenor, the English referee, appears most just to veterans who remember the brothers. It is seemingly substantiated by American records. Reginald F. Doherty, the taller of the brothers, stood as challenger of William A. Larned for the national singles championship in 1902. The American saved his laurels by winning 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 8-6, on the turf at Newport. The following year Hugh Lawrence Doherty stood as challenger against Larned, the Briton winning 6-0, 6-3, 10-8.

According to the Field of London the estimate of the relative skill of the two brothers is as follows:

"Taking the two at their best, I shall always maintain that

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Reggie was the finer player in the matter of stroke-making, but that Laurie was the greater match player, the finer tactician, and the harder fier. Scrivenor declares that he never saw "H. L." play a match—win or lose—in which it could be said that his judgment was at fault. "He was, in fact, intellectually the cleverer of the two brothers, and this was reflected in his play."

Mlle. Lenglen Winning.

The fact that Mlle. Lenglen was obliged to retire from the recent tournament at Cannes because of illness caused some of her American admirers to fear that the famous French girl might not be one of the attractions in the championships at Wimbledon in which the players of this country will compete in June. Mlle. Lenglen apparently has recovered, as correspondence states that she easily won the Nice Cup, which represents the championship of the South of France.

Count M. Soumarokoff, former champion of Russia, gained the title in the men's singles. The Russian, according to reports, is a most able player and in the semi-final round displayed "his ability by defeating M. J. Ritchie, who is talked of as one of the British Isles team, for Davis Cup competitions, by two sets to one."

JAPANESE TO BUY KRUPP'S

"AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY."

Berlin, May 18.—Some Japanese are now conducting negotiations for the purchase of most of the factories belonging to the Krupp Works. They profess that they intend to employ these factories for the manufacture of arms, but this is manifestly untrue, for not only does the manufacture of arms bring very small profits at present but it is prohibited in the Peace Treaty. The true intention of these Japanese is to use the factories for the production of industrial goods, as is clear from the fact that a powerful group of Japanese capitalists is now purchasing big industrial factories in Germany. They are trying to carry out financial and industrial schemes of various kinds in Germany, and some of them are co-operating with groups of Dutch capitalists. In the meantime, American capitalists are showing great activity by dint of the ample financial resources they have at their command. The proprietors of the Cunliffe Bank, of New York, have given financial assistance to a big German electric company, which has passed under joint management, Americans buying shares in the concern, amounting in value to 25,000,000 marks.

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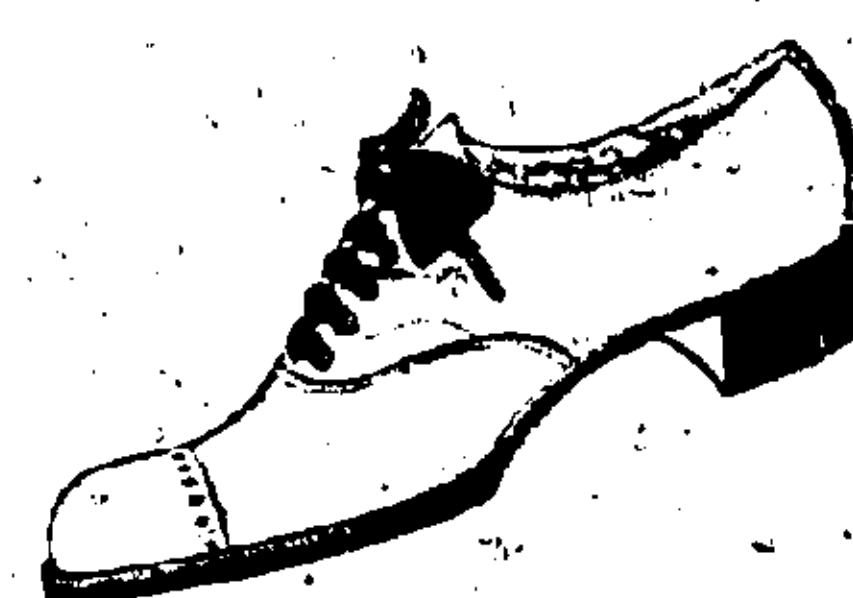
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ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "EASTERN MERCHANT" Friday June 4th, for San Francisco via

Cebu, Manila, Shanghai and Japan Ports.

S.S. "WEST CONOB" Beginning of June, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual

Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LAKE PAUL" Wednesday June 9th, for Yokohama via Singapore,

Penang and Hongkong.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United

States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana,

Central and South American Ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions,

TELEPHONE 141.

Cable Address "SOLANO."

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

EAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

SHIRAZ MARU 2,400 11th June from Yokohama.

KURE MARU 2,400 17th June.

PERIA MARU 2,400 24th July.

KURE MARU 2,400 31st July.

PERIA MARU 2,400 7th Aug.

KURE MARU 2,400 14th Aug.

PERIA MARU 2,400 21st Aug.

KURE MARU 2,400 28th Aug.

PERIA MARU 2,400 4th Sept.

KURE MARU 2,400 11th Sept.

PERIA MARU 2,400 18th Sept.

KURE MARU 2,400 25th Sept.

PERIA MARU 2,400 2nd Oct.

KURE MARU 2,400 9th Oct.

PERIA MARU 2,400 16th Oct.

KURE MARU 2,400 23rd Oct.

PERIA MARU 2,400 30th Oct.

KURE MARU 2,400 6th Nov.

PERIA MARU 2,400 13th Nov.

KURE MARU 2,400 20th Nov.

PERIA MARU 2,400 27th Nov.

KURE MARU 2,400 4th Dec.

PERIA MARU 2,400 11th Dec.

KURE MARU 2,400 18th Dec.

PERIA MARU 2,400 25th Dec.

KURE MARU 2,400 1st Jan.

PERIA MARU 2,400 8th Jan.

KURE MARU 2,400 15th Jan.

PERIA MARU 2,400 22nd Jan.

KURE MARU 2,400 29th Jan.

PERIA MARU 2,400 5th Feb.

KURE MARU 2,400 12th Feb.

PERIA MARU 2,400 19th Feb.

KURE MARU 2,400 26th Feb.

PERIA MARU 2,400 5th Mar.

KURE MARU 2,400 12th Mar.

PERIA MARU 2,400 19th Mar.

KURE MARU 2,400 26th Mar.

PERIA MARU 2,400 2nd Apr.

KURE MARU 2,400 9th Apr.

PERIA MARU 2,400 16th Apr.

KURE MARU 2,400 23rd Apr.

PERIA MARU 2,400 30th Apr.

KURE MARU 2,400 7th May.

PERIA MARU 2,400 14th May.

KURE MARU 2,400 21st May.

PERIA MARU 2,400 28th May.

KURE MARU 2,400 4th June.

PERIA MARU 2,400 11th June.

KURE MARU 2,400 18th June.

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KURE MARU 2,400 13th Aug.

PERIA MARU 2,400 20th Aug.

KURE MARU 2,400 27th Aug.

PERIA MARU 2,400 3rd Sept.

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PERIA MARU 2,400 17th Sept.

KURE MARU 2,400 24th Sept.

PERIA MARU 2,400 1st Oct.

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PERIA MARU 2,400 29th Oct.

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KURE MARU 2,400 23rd Feb.

PERIA MARU 2,400 1st Mar.

KURE MARU 2,400 8th Mar.

PERIA MARU 2,400 15th Mar.

KURE MARU 2,400 22nd Mar.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

Sailings PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DELTA	9,000	5 June, noon	Milae, L'lon & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

ARRATOON A.	4,500	6th June	Calcutta via Singapore Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	21st July	McBourne via Sandakan Thorne day Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,600	13th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KARMALA	9,000	4 June, noon	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
RILDONAN C.	9,700	5 June 3 p.m.	Shanghai.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Messengers not more than 10 lbs. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
TAKIWA M. (Calling Manila & Keelung) Wed. 30th June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI M. (Calling Manila & Keelung) Fri. 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 11th June, at noon.
INABA MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSURUGA MARU ... Monday, 21st June.
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, Cto Suez & Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU ... End of June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
NIEKO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Middle of June.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 10th June.
TANAI MARU ... Saturday, 12th June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

SHINGO MARU ... Wednesday, 9th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

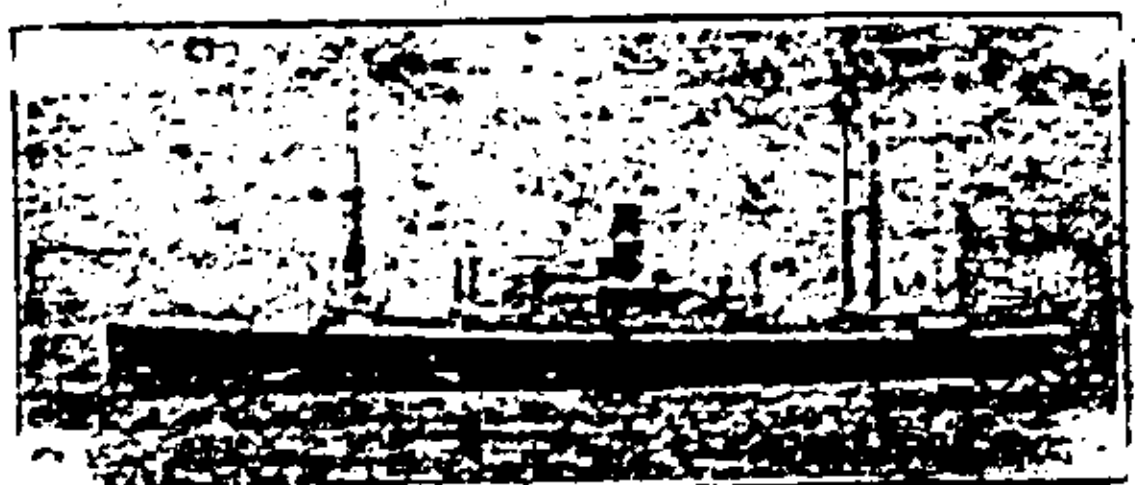
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 3rd June, at 10 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 202 & 203. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected in	Will leave	For
Tjibodas	Milke	in port	5th June	Java.
Tjibodas	Java	8th June	13th June	Shanghai.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lij.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Wednesday, 16th June.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 4th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 4th June.
"GANGES MARU" ... Tuesday, 29th June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Call Manila) Tuesday, 8th June.
"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Saturday, 26th June.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"KOSOKU MARU" ... Sunday, 20th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 6th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHI MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd June.
"SHISEI MARU" (Takao direct) Monday, 14th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	24th June	28th June

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON & HAMBURG	"KATHLANBA"	Second half July.

For particulars of sailing shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD..

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

"PERSIA"

Sailing on or about 20th June.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on 11th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Wingsang	Fri. 4th June at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Yucasang	Fri. 4th June at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kyasang	Fri. 4th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hissang	Sat. 5th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Sun. 6th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Esang	Sun. 6th June at d'light.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Tues. 8th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chopsang	Tues. 8th June at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Wed. 9th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kulat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chafoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about 9th June, for SINGAPORE, PENANG via AMOY.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	3rd June at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tea	3rd June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Hulchow	6th June at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chenglu	8th June at 11 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Shanlung	8th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	10th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amusements, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

"BANGKOK LINE"—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'pore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

Hongkong June 2, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamship.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailoong	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 4th June at 2 p.m.
Hainoong	W. C. Thomson	TUES. 9th June at 2 p.m.
Hainching	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 11th June at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CANAL MARU S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DECCALION"

via Suez

5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

PONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO.

CANTON.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. PENANG M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 28th April, and is expected here on the 9th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 17th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. DURBAN M. (Hamburg Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 19th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINZUI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 14th May and is expected here on the 4th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYAMA M. (Hamburg Line) left Antwerp for this port via Suez on the 16th May, and is expected here on the 27th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MEICHI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 18th May, and is expected here on the 6th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HEIMEI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 21st May, and is expected here on the 6th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 22nd May and is expected here on the 30th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. FUSHIMI MARU (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila, on the 26th May and is expected here on the 7th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINRYU MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon & Singapore on the 24th May and is expected here on the 12th June.

The s.s. DOYLESTOWN (Calcutta Line) left Singapore on May 28th and may be expected here on or about June 3rd.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 23rd May, and is expected here on the 2nd June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKITA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 25th May and is expected here on the 5th July.

The P. & O. s.s. KILDONAN CASTLE left Singapore for this Port on the 30th instant at 4 p.m. and is due here on the 3th June, at about 6 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. KARMALA left Singapore for this Port on the 29th instant at 8 a.m. and is due here on the 3rd June about 6 a.m.

The Robert Dollar Co. U.S.S.B. s.s. WEST HEPBURN (San Francisco Run) left Shanghai on June 1st, and is due in Hongkong June 3th.

The P. & O. s.s. DELTA left Shanghai for this Port on the 1st instant at 10.30 a.m., and is due here on the 4th instant at about 5 a.m.

The P. M. Co. s.s. ECUADOR left Shanghai on May 29th for Manila, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday 3th June.

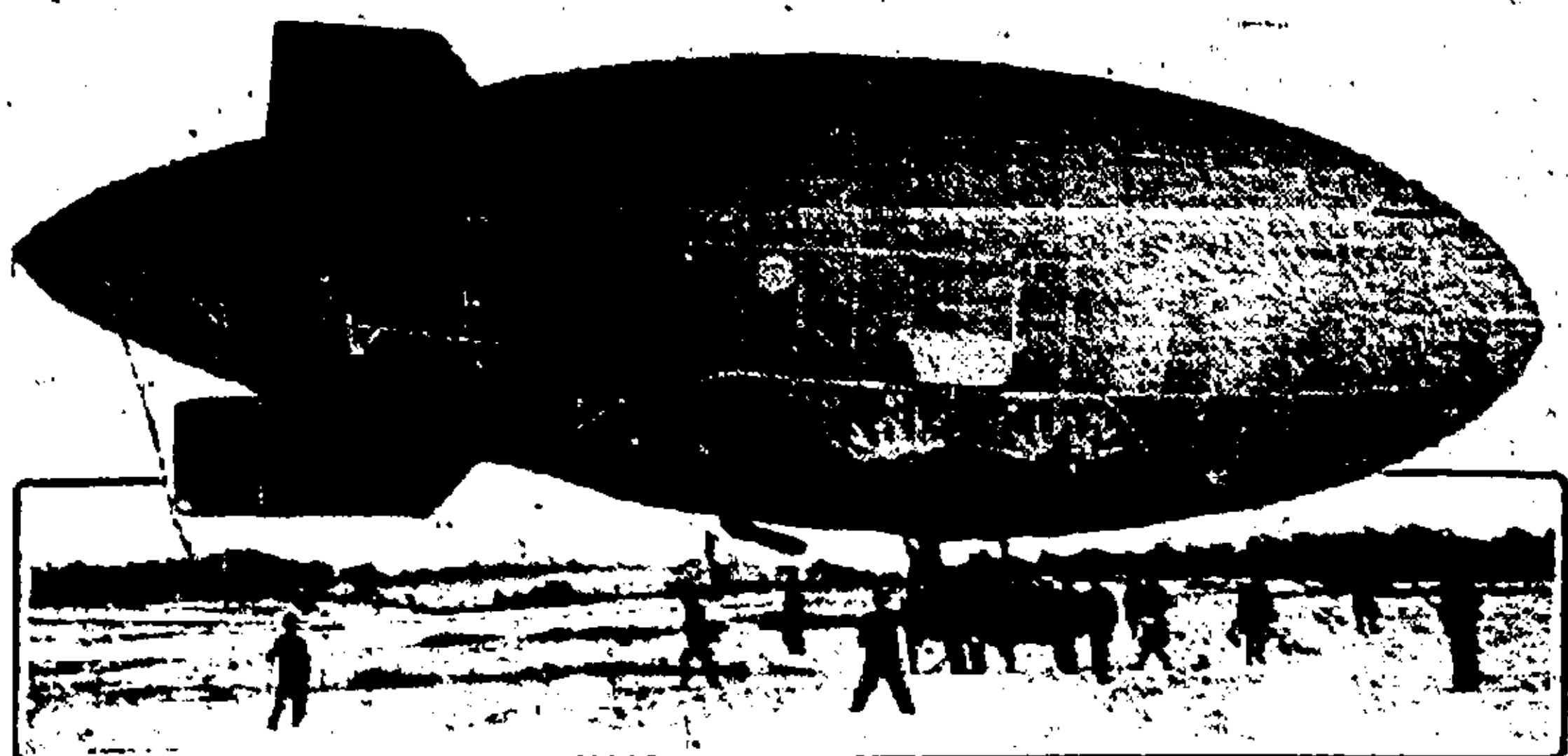
The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 1st June, and is expected here on the 10th June.

The P. & O. s.s. ARKATON APCAR left Moji for this port on the 31st May at p.m., and is due here on the 4th instant at about evening.

BANKRUPTCIES IN 1919.

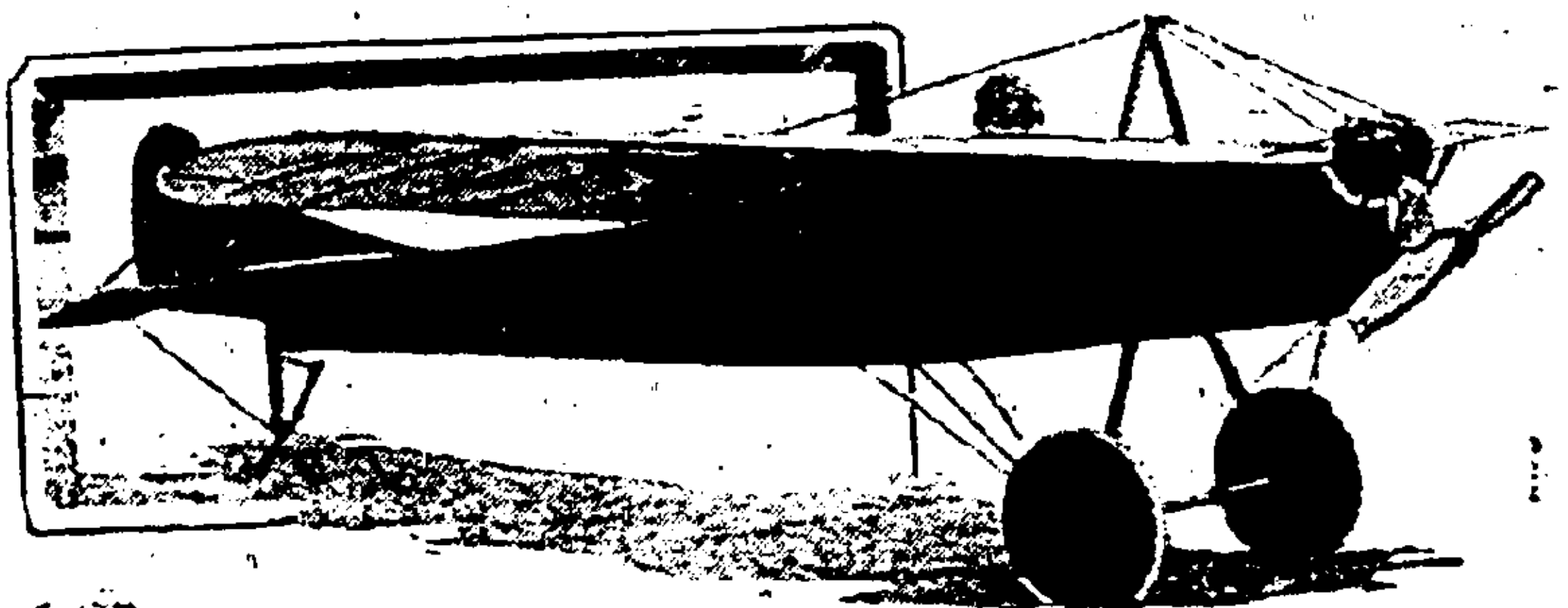
It seems that there are many commercial houses in Osaka, particularly at Samba, which is the commercial quarter of greatest activity in the city, which are on the brink of bankruptcy. According to the Osaka Jiji, up to the end of April since the setting in of the economic depression twenty-six houses had announced the adjustment or liquidation of their properties within the jurisdiction of the Samba Police Station alone. The number of bankruptcies has considerably increased from the beginning of the past month, and the total of these cases up to the 20th ult. reached 98, their liabilities being estimated at ¥20,000,000. It is expected that the figures will increase at a higher rate as time passes.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



A MIDGET AIRSHIP.

The airship seen above is called the "Pony Blimp" and is said to be the smallest and most practical dirigible yet constructed. It is 95 feet long, carries 37,000 cubic feet of gas and holds in its cosy limousine basket three passengers. Its four cylinder motor develops 40 horse power. The U. S. Army has just purchased two of them.



A BABY PLANE.

Weighing only 150 pounds, with a wing spread of 22 feet, this little plane with its nine horsepower is capable of flying at 50 miles an hour. All the stunts performed in the larger army airplanes have been done with the midget which has proved remarkably steady in the air considering its weight.



GIFT TO FRANCE.

The plaster cast of the statue of Lafayette by Paul W. Bartlett, which the Knights of Columbus will present to the city of Metz, France, at a cost of the more than \$50,000. The statue, with bas-reliefs of Columbus, Pershing, Foch and Wilson will be completed in August when one thousand knights will go overseas for the dedication.



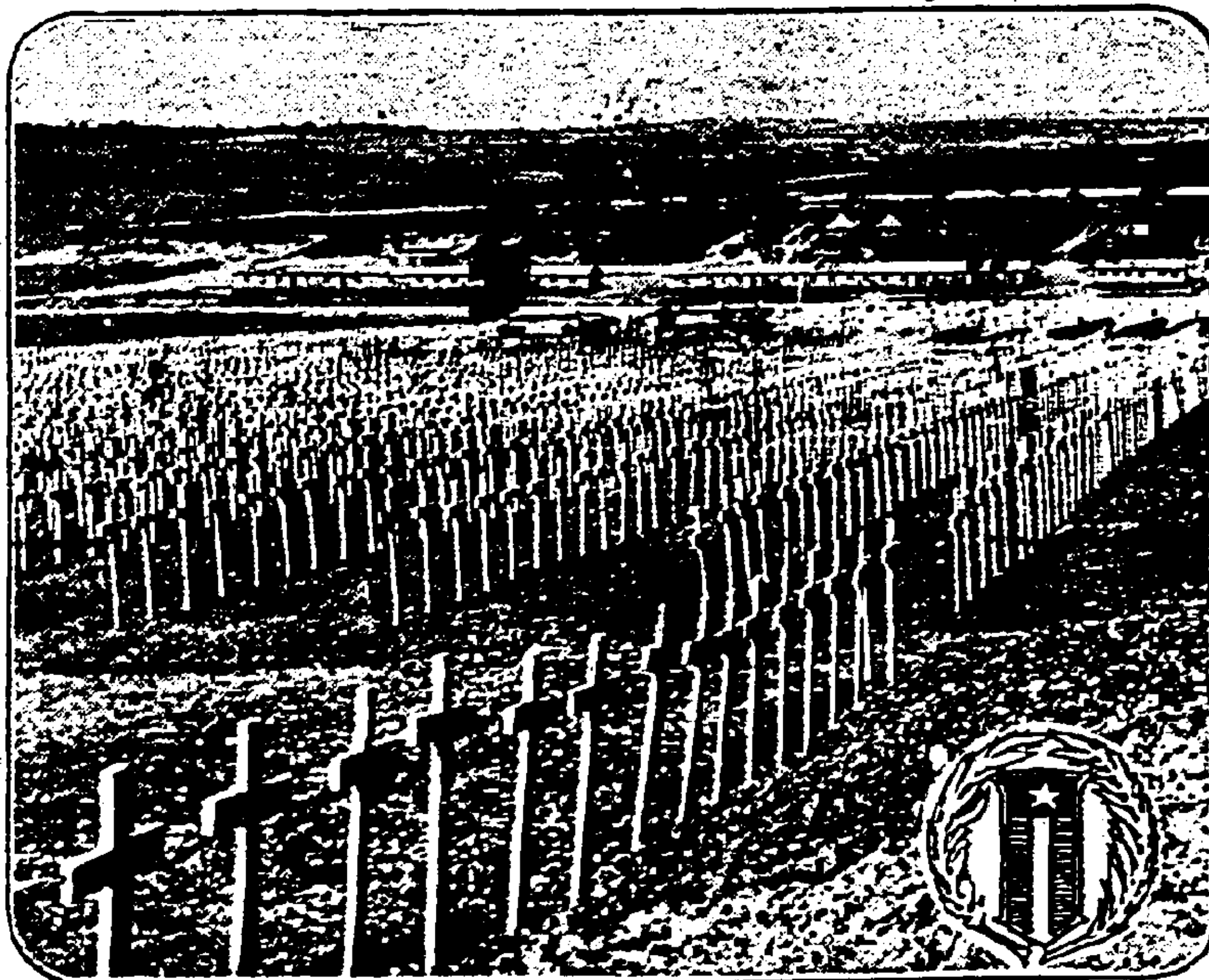
OVERALL CRAZE.

Above are seen two ladies in New York wearing overalls, as a protest against the high price of clothing.



TO MARTYRED NURSE.

The unveiling of the Edith Cavell Memorial in London.



AMERICAN GRAVES.

Some of the graves of American soldiers in the Argonne country.



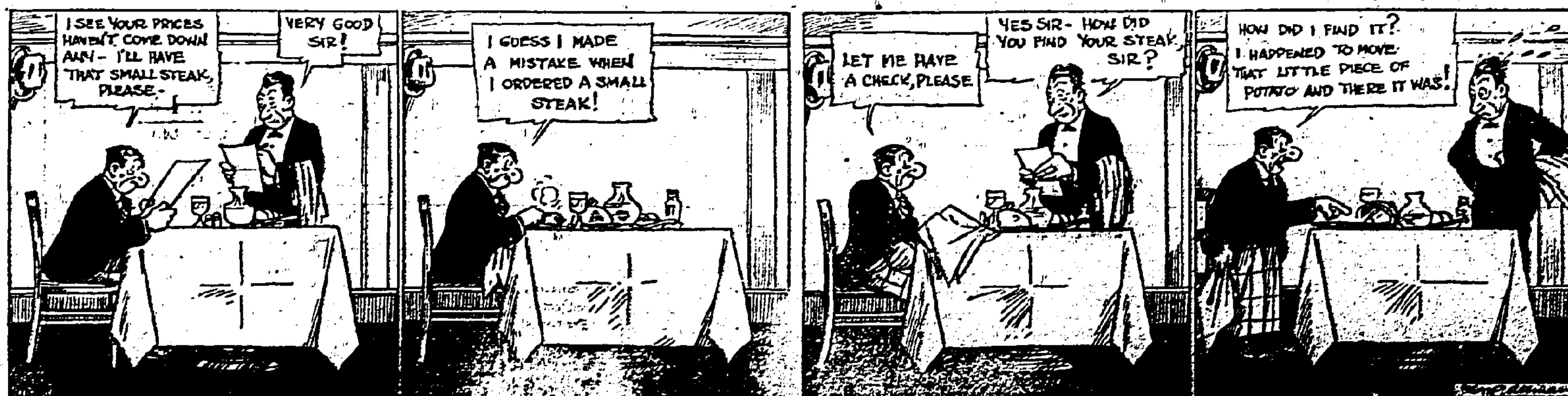
TENNIS CHAMPION.

Miss Helen Baker, who recently defeated Mrs. George Wrightman, the American national singles champion.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Maybe the Chef Tried to Hide It!

BY ALLMAN



SHIPPING.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$33,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C. 2.

6 Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

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We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business a Specialty.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A.; Shanghai,
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Operating the following Far Eastern service for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA & PHILIPPINES.

For Seattle and Vancouver.

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S.S. "WEST HIMROD"

8th June, 1920.

S.S. "WEST JENA"

9th June, 1920.

also

Amalgamated with GREEN STAR LINE.

COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO., NEW YORK.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st Floor Powell's Building.

12, Des Voeux Rd. Telephone 3008.

NOTICE.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS
for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations.
Thousands of Letters have been
received from all parts of the
World, stating that the
Pills have cured them of
all their ailments.
MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
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HIMRODS

Gives Instant Relief

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,

NASAL CATARRH, OR

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CURE FOR ASTHMA

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Pre-
sidential Mandate of the Republic
of China on the 22nd of Novem-
ber, 1917.)

Authorized Capital: \$50,000,000.00
Paid up Capital: 12,379,900.00
Reserve Funds: 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21
Cannagh Road Central Branch
and Sub-branches all over
China and Correspondents in San
Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National
Provincial and Union Bank
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Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits.
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Interest on Fixed Deposits at
the following rates—

For 3 months 3% per annum

For 6 months 4% per annum

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TSUYEE PEI

Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 4, Des Voeux Road, Central

Domestic and Foreign Banking.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed

Deposits bear interest at Rates

3%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

J. USING LY,

Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

HOW TO AVOID
INFANTILE AILMENTS.

When there are diseases pre-
valent in the season, it is most
dangerous for infants and so
great care must be taken in feed-
ing them with proper food; other-
wise they will give Mothers a
lot of trouble. To avoid that
trouble is to feed them with
LACTOGEN which resembles
human milk; easily digested and
the promoter of healthy appetites.
It keeps the infants thriving and
free from all Infantile Ailments.



SHU FUNG TAI & CO.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and

South China.

No. 47 & 49, Cannagh Road Central,

Hongkong.

Telephone Nos. 1233 & 2250.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. Every 15 min.

9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Every 15 min.

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